

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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## "PAROLE'S" HOME.

MR. PIERRE LORILLARD'S  
MODEL STOCK-FARM.

THE stock-farm of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, owner of the now famous "Parole," at Jobstown, N. J., covers 1,000 acres of ground and comprises every convenience and requirement of a model American farm. Our illustrations on the double-page are drawn in such a manner that by attaching the end of one to that of the other an accurate panoramic view of the entire domain may be obtained, with all the objects of interest.

The mansion is a handsome three-storied, semi-gothic building, and is used by Mr. Lorillard as a country-seat. It is magnificently furnished, and trophies of the chase, portraits of famous race-horses, and many *chefs-d'œuvre* from the hands of the most distinguished masters, adorn the walls.

Near by is the coach-house, with accommodations for twenty-four horses, a gothic structure, now in course of erection. Adjoining the mansion is a cir-

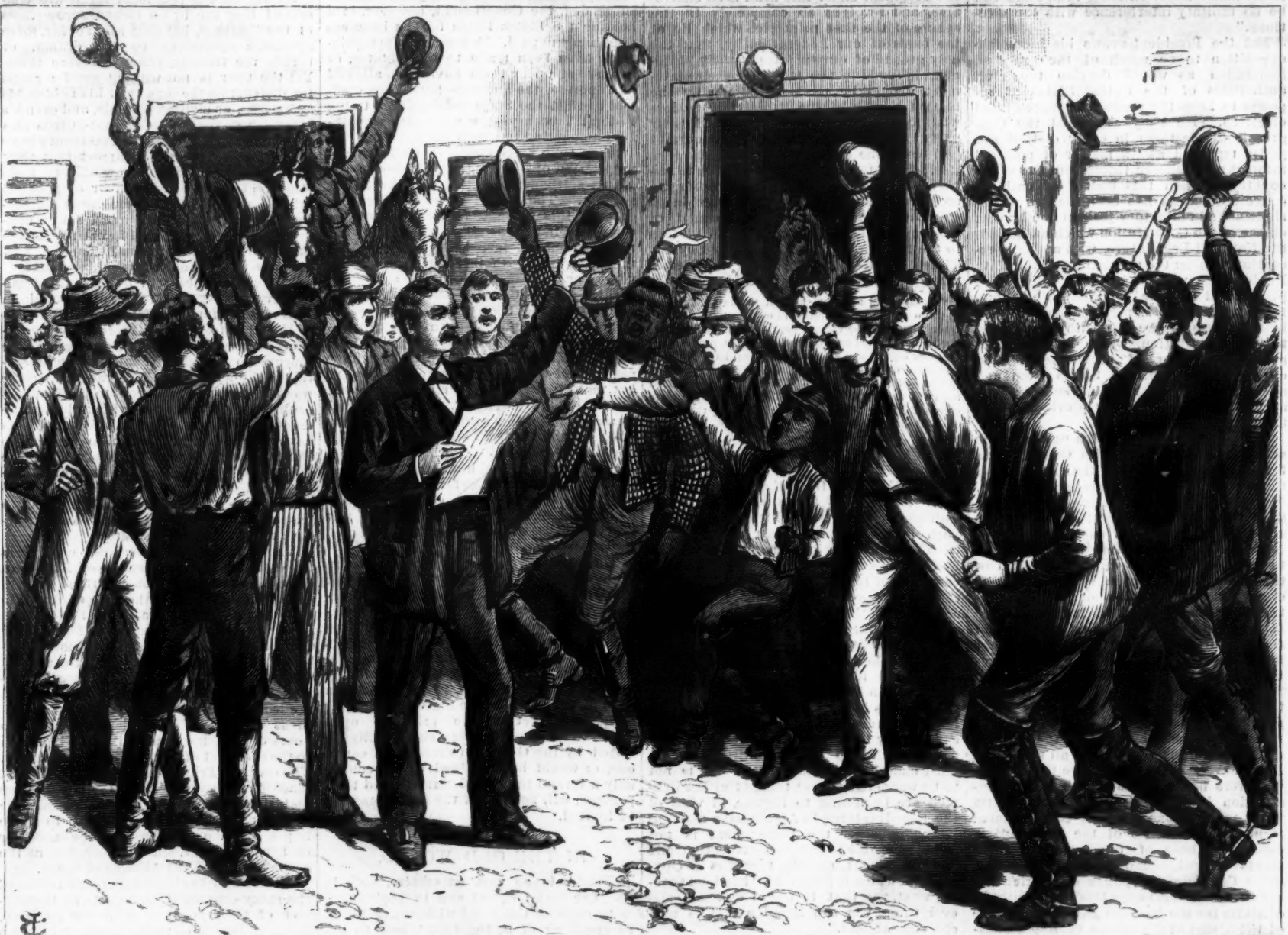


MR. PIERRE LORILLARD'S "PAROLE," FROM A PAINTING.

cular wooden structure, surmounted with a large bell weighing 940 pounds, and used for calling the hands to work or sending them to their meals. In this building are kept the draught-horses and carts, wagons, etc. In the centre of the yard belonging to this establishment is an enormous food-bin with forty shoots.

A broad and well-kept road leads from this part of the estate to the farm-buildings. This is the largest department of all, over five hundred head of stock being housed in the numerous out-buildings. The feeding-room is a marvel in itself. A railroad, upon which are mounted numerous trucks, runs from this department all over the buildings, and thus affords an easy means of conveying the large quantities of food necessary to supply the cattle and pigs. Seven men are kept constantly employed, mixing and preparing the various descriptions of food required. The hog-pen is one of the largest in the country, being 345 feet long, and well filled with granaries of every sort.

(Continued on Page 178.)



SUPERINTENDENT HOWATT ANNOUNCING TO THE JOCKEYS THE VICTORY OF MR. LORILLARD'S "PAROLE" AT EPSOM, ENGLAND.

NEW JERSEY.—A GROWING AMERICAN INTEREST.—MR. PIERRE LORILLARD'S STOCK-FARM, NEAR JOBSTOWN.—FROM SKETCHES BY ALBERT BERGHAUS.



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FRANK LESLIE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.  
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In the next number of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, we shall resume our pictorial history of the "Frank Leslie Transcontinental Trip," completing the series of illustrations of San Francisco, its Harbor, Race-course, Seal Rocks, etc., with views of Chinese life and industries, and following these with sketches of the route by way of the Napa Valley to the Geysers, thence south to the mammoth trees and Southern California. The illustrations will portray the picturesque scenery with which that whole region abounds, as well as the customs and manners of the people, and, with the sketches already published, will form an admirable pictorial exhibit of all the conspicuous attractions of the Golden State.

#### THE VETO MESSAGE.

THE Veto Message with which President Hayes has arrested the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill is a clear, temperate and forcible document. The President explains that his first objections attach to the sixth section of the Bill amendatory of the statute now in force, as adopted in 1865, in regard to the authority of persons in the civil, military and naval service of the United States, "at the place where any general or special election is held in any State." The President intimates that he has no objections to so much of this proposed amendment as relates to the presence of soldiers at the polling-places, but he considers it entirely needless in view of the fact that, by the Act of June 18th, 1878, already approved by him, it is made unlawful to

"Employ any part of the Army of the United States, as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by Act of Congress."

The President accepts this clause, in the light of its contemporaneous exposition, as having for its object to "take away the idea that the army can be used by a general or special deputy-marshal, or any marshal, merely for election purposes," and having signed the Bill with this understanding, he holds that "under existing laws there can be no military interference with the elections."

But the President avows his invincible opposition to so much of the proposed legislation as would deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all power to keep the peace at Congressional elections. He truly says that the Congressional elections in every district are justly regarded as "a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country," and in this matter of national concern Congress has been charged with a rightful and obligatory jurisdiction by that clause of the Constitution which authorizes the National Legislature, with a single exception, to alter the regulations of the State Legislatures with regard to "the times, places, and manner" of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, as also by the terms of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which gives to Congress the power of protecting colored citizens of the United States from any abridgment of the right of suffrage "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

As the proposed legislation passed by the majority of both Houses in Congress has for its object to prevent the execution of the existing laws under this head, without, however, formally repealing those laws, the President takes exception both to the matter and the form of such legislation—to the matter of it, because he is unwilling to see the Federal Government evicted of the rightful jurisdiction with which it is clothed in the premises under the Constitution; and to the form of it, because the laws now in force on the subject are not repealed by the proposed enactment, but made inoperative and void by the obstructions put in the way of their execution.

The exceptions of the President, it seems to us, are well taken on both of these grounds. He who would deny to Congress its ultimate jurisdiction over the conduct of Congressional elections in all the States must have read to no purpose the debates that were had on the adoption of the Constitution in 1788. Those debates swarm with recognitions of this constitutional right. The enemies of the Constitution, especially those of the extreme "State rights" school, found in the clause which gives Congress the power of altering the State regulations under this head a ground of alarm for the freedom and independence of the States in the choice of Representatives. The friends of the Constitution frankly admitted the Federal jurisdiction

which is given by the Constitution in the premises, and just as frankly defended not only its rightfulness, but its indispensable necessity in certain possible conjunctures. We might fill whole columns with citations in proof of this statement, but we must satisfy ourselves with the following words of Mr. Madison, the father of the Constitution, as spoken by him in the Virginia Convention:

"It was thought that the regulation of the time, place and manner of electing the Representatives should be uniform throughout the continent. Some States might regulate the elections on the principles of equality, and others might regulate them otherwise. This diversity would be obviously unjust. Elections are now (1788) regulated unequally in some States, particularly in South Carolina, with respect to Charleston, which is represented in the State Legislature by thirty members. Should the people of any State by any means be deprived of the right of suffrage it was judged proper that it should be remedied by the general Government."—(4 Elliot's Debates, p. 367.)

In the presence of such testimony as to the intent of the Constitution, it cannot be doubted that the Congress has a legitimate jurisdiction over all Congressional elections, and that jurisdiction having been expressed in the shape of existing enactments, it does seem paradoxical to leave the enactments on the statute-books, but to nullify their execution by the United States civil authorities. Such crookedness in the form of legislation is more suggestive of sinister designs than of open and frank dealing with the true relations of the question; and we do not wonder that the President objects to this indirection, as well as to the substance, of the legislation by which it is sought to weaken "the power of the National Government to protect the Federal elections by the civil authorities." If the existing statutes need amendment, let them be amended by a straightforward Act in the usual way.

And this narrower question of form and substance assumes a much broader aspect when the President comes to consider the shape under which the proposed legislation is submitted to him as a mere "rider" on an Appropriation Bill, and a "rider" avowedly placed there, as some of its supporters admit, in order to wrest from the Executive an assent which expresses his submission to moral coercion rather than his submission to a sense of public duty. The President justly argues that such a theory of legislative predominance on the part of Congress is subversive of the checks and balances lodged in the Constitution for the protection of the Executive and of the Judiciary in the independence with which they are charged in the performance of their respective duties. The reasoning of the President under this head is so conclusive, and revolves so completely in the sphere of the first principles which lie at the basis of our Federal polity, that the only ground of our surprise at their statement is found in the fact that their statement should be made necessary by the blatant speech of the Democratic zealots who have so heedlessly committed their party to this untenable issue in our current politics. The sooner the party extricates itself from the *cul de sac* into which it has been driven the better it will be for its credit; and, as a clue by which to guide its steps in regaining the solid ground of wisdom and law, we commend its leaders to the following opinion, announced by Mr. Tilden in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

"In my opinion, an amendment to the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct Bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each Bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the wheels of Government."

#### AN UNPOPULAR WAR.

"EVERYBODY, from the general down, is tired of the war, which brings endless discomforts and little or no glory." Such is the announcement which comes from the Afghanistan correspondent of the London Times. There appears to be the very best of reasons for the dissatisfaction thus expressed. Dispatches report the complete break-down of the quartermaster and commissary departments of the Khyber column, now at Jellalabad, which, in consequence of the lack of transportation, is incapacitated for offensive operations, and must remain inoperative. The garrison at Candahar is in the same condition, and the indications are that, as a result of this incompetency in a most important department, the whole Indian military system must undergo a radical change. It is not to be wondered at that thoughtful Englishmen are beginning to inquire, in view of the misadventures in Afghanistan and Zululand, whether the Government is not fairly amenable to the charge recently made by John Bright, namely, that it is a Government which in five years "has done nothing whatever that is useful at home, and everything you can imagine that is mischievous abroad."

The latest information as to the attitude of Yakob Khan represents him as still

negotiating with the invaders, who have formally demanded the cession of the Khyber and Kuram Passes, and permission to maintain a Resident at Cabul. It may be doubted whether this demand will be complied with; and if it shall be rejected, the British may find the troubles of the future even greater and more serious than those which have gone before. The *Saturday Review* hints at these when it says:

"If only there were sound political reasons for attempting to occupy Cabul, the result of the enterprise might be anticipated with reasonable confidence. It may be practicable to deprive Yakob of his capital, but not to force him to surrender, or to compel his acceptance of terms of peace. Both his father and his grandfather retired from Cabul in consequence of English invasion; and Dost Mahomed afterwards voluntarily constituted himself a prisoner, while Shere Ali died in exile. The present Ameer may at his pleasure retire into distant parts of his territory where it will be impossible to follow him, and the English army must sooner or later evacuate Cabul. The fate of Shah Sojah and of his patrons will probably serve as a sufficient warning against any attempt to govern Afghanistan through a pretender. Any nominee of the invader would be justly hated by the people; and it would be necessary to maintain his power by a permanent occupation of the country. It is but an additional objection to the proposed movement that it will contradict Lord Beaconsfield's statement that the main object of the war was already accomplished by the rectification of the frontier."

The views here expressed are no doubt those of the educated conservative sentiment of Great Britain; and the Government, unless success shall speedily crown the British arms in the invaded territory, will scarcely be able to resist the demand for a more vigorous but less pretentious policy.

#### IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISION.

A DECISION recently rendered in a Georgia case by the Treasury Department virtually releases the Southern States from obligations to the General Government amounting to millions of dollars. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the civil war the Government levied an assessment of \$20,000,000 upon the States for the purpose of conducting the war. The seceded States were regularly charged with their proportion, which in the case of Georgia amounted to \$584,000, and about the same for Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, etc. Six per cent. interest was charged to this amount for each year from its assessment. After the war special agents were sent into the various States to collect it, and all have paid more or less on this claim—South Carolina having paid the whole amount exacted. Some years ago the work of collection was suspended, the Government, however, still holding the States liable for the balances remaining unpaid. Whenever appropriations have been made to these States, or claims set up by them have been allowed by Congress, the amounts have been credited against the State indebtedness to the Federal Treasury—the aggregate so withheld amounting to nearly \$2,000,000.

Some time since Congress made an appropriation of \$72,000 to the State of Georgia in settlement of the old Creek war account. The Secretary of the Treasury ordered this amount to be credited on Georgia's indebtedness of \$584,000 under the assessment levied for carrying on the civil war, with interest for eight years, or over \$1,000,000 in all. The fiscal agent of Georgia resisted this proceeding of the Secretary, and in support of his position submitted an elaborate argument on the nature and relations of direct taxes, holding that a State could not be assessed or taxed in its sovereign capacity, but that all assessments must lie against the individual taxpayers. After a careful examination of this argument by Secretary Sherman and the legal officers of the Treasury, the previous ruling in the case was reversed, and on the 26th of April the money previously withheld was formally paid into the State treasury, the charge of over \$1,000,000 against Georgia, on the war account, being at the same time marked off the Government books.

This decision will affect every Southern State which has suspended claims against the Government, and will, no doubt, exercise an important influence upon the financial condition of some of them. A large amount due to Tennessee, for instance, but hitherto withheld, will now be paid over in accordance with the new ruling, and may very properly be applied to the liquidation of obligations which the State has too long avoided. Whether the principle upon which the assessment was successfully resisted by the Georgia counsel is a sound one, or would be sustained by the courts, only a formal test will determine, and that, perhaps, will not, under the circumstances, be invited.

#### IN THE OLD WORLD.

RUSSIA is so vast an empire, both in territorial extent and in population, as to oppress the mind with vague ideas. In speaking of it, the temptation to exaggerate is almost irresistible. At this critical moment in the history of the Rus-

sian Empire, the Government, and its sworn enemies, the Nihilists, have alike the strongest—although entirely different—motives to represent the internal agitations of Russia in as gloomy and portentous colors as possible. The Russian Government would fain justify its extreme repressive measures. These, like the sufferings that were endured in consequence of State persecutions in Neapolitan prisons, and that provoked a successful appeal to the British Government a few years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister, have led Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, to ask whether Her Majesty's Government will take any steps in the interests of humanity to mitigate the horrors and atrocities amidst which a reign of terror is now being carried on in Russia over 80,000,000 of people. On this occasion, Sir Robert Peel was decidedly snubbed by Lord Beaconsfield's Government, no Minister being present on Wednesday, April 30th, to answer the question; but on Friday night, May 2d, in answer to Sir Robert's inquiry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Ministry declined to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. Manifestly, Lord Beaconsfield is not ready to undertake war with the Czar, or even to dictate to Alexander II. what should be, on humanitarian principles, his domestic policy. Doubtless also, the British Prime Minister takes a cooler view of the situation in Russia than the Czar himself, and is not disposed to give full credit to the wild stories with which the Nihilists, and their affiliated sympathizers, the German Socialists—having shrewdly gained in advance the ear of the European and American press—are now filling all the newspapers. It is the avowed object of the Nihilists to excite alarm.

In St. Petersburg, since the attempt on the Czar's life, troops have been held in readiness day and night for any outbreak, and police regulations as to watch at the entrance of houses, visits and searches by night, are more stringent than ever. People are arrested at all hours by batches. The Czar no longer goes out without an escort, and most high dignitaries, having been anonymously threatened, like the porters at the doors, with assassination, also have escorts. Bill-stickers, in spite of the utmost vigilance, persevere in covering the walls with seditious placards. A peasant was arrested on the 16th ultimo with a detailed plan on his person for a revolutionary outbreak that very night, and the troops were consequently kept ready, night and day, for immediate action, until the whole story proved to be an intentional mystification.

So far as the people at large are concerned, they are by no means accomplices of the Nihilists, but they are, so far, mere apathetic spectators of the drama, or rather the tragedy, enacted before them. Yet the Czar is not without good reasons for distrusting the loyalty of his nobles, his *technovniki*, or civilian officials, and even his army. Two regiments of foot-guards and a brigade of artillery at St. Petersburg have lost so many officers by arrest that they have been obliged to draw officers from other regiments. The number of political prisoners throughout the empire is increasing fearfully. Four thousand seven hundred were lately removed in one night from Fort Petropaulovski to Kuzan, Saratoff, and other eastern prisons. It is said that 12,000, with their families, will be sent this Summer from Novgorod to Siberia. And an idea may be formed of the apprehensions of the Czar from the extraordinary precautions deemed indispensable during his late journey to Livadia. Sentinels were stationed the whole length of the line, traffic was stopped, and all access to the line was prohibited for twenty-four hours before the departure of the imperial train. From Livadia the Czar is expected to go direct to Berlin, where he will "assist at" the golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and to reach St. Petersburg on the 18th of June. He intends to pass the Summer at Petertoff, and to return to Livadia in Autumn.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have thanked the Assembly of Bulgarian Notables for the election of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, on the 29th of April, to the throne of Bulgaria. The new Prince, who was elected by acclamation, is the third child and second son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, and a first-cousin of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse, who married the late Princess Alice of England. He is a favorite nephew of the present Empress of Russia. A bachelor, twenty-two years of age, his name will now be added to the short list of marriageable sovereigns. The death of Princess Christina, which took place on Monday week, puts an end to the ambitious plans of her father, the Duke de Montpensier, who is supposed to have hoped that she might become the successor of her late sister, Queen Mercedes, as the second wife of King Alfonso of Spain.

France and England, according to one of the many contradictory reports on the subject of their relations with the Khédive, have addressed to that refractory Prince a joint note, threatening him with strong measures in case he does not comply with



their demands that he shall replace Mr. Wilson and M. de Blignières with an English and a French Minister in his Cabinet, and not dismiss them in turn without the consent of those two Powers. But the Khédive declines to be bullied. *Punch* sums up the attitude of the Khédive, thus: "Ismaïl Khéd-ive (the Egyptian donkey-driver)—'Clar de way, you Glaours! He's a berry fine donkey when I'm 'lowed to ride him myself, and plenty stick!'"

Garibaldi's scheme to arm Italy with a million rifles having collapsed (if it ever really existed), he has founded a democratic league to obtain universal manhood suffrage by pacific means. It is announced that he will soon return to Caprera. The Pope has at last decided in favor of Catholics voting at the Italian elections. There is a prospect of a bitter conflict in France, in consequence of the determination of the French Ministry to prevent the discussion of Jules Ferry's Education Bill in the pulpit by pastoral letters from bishops and archbishops. The German Reichstag began on Friday the tariff debate, and Prince Bismarck earnestly defended protection. The British House of Commons has twice sustained Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy by decisive votes during the past week—once in relation to the increase in national expenditure, and once in relation to commercial treaties.

The situation in South Africa remains unchanged, with the indications pointing to a collapse of Cetywayo's authority. Many of the chiefs are said to have proffered submission, and Cetywayo himself is reported as being now disposed to peace. Sir Bartle Frere telegraphs that, with the exception of a small and violent minority, the Boer leaders are inclined to pursue a reasonable course.

A great fire has devastated the town of Orenburg, in Russia. Nine hundred and forty-nine dwellings were burned, together with one mosque, two churches, four mills, 292 shops, several tar, coal and firewood stores, timber-yards, the meat-market, fruit-market, woman's gymnasium, the club-house, the workhouse, police station, and justice's court, and many public buildings. The loss was enormous, and there is great suffering—more than one-half the population, or 15,000 persons, being destitute of food and shelter. In Hungary there have been fresh floods, causing great damage.

#### A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

THE courts in South Carolina—Federal as well as State—have a very comprehensive method of clearing their dockets. Recently a batch of alleged "bulldozers" were indicted upon charges of having interfered with and obstructed voters in the exercise of the franchise. They were placed on trial in the United States District Court, and, after protracted and embarrassing delays, two or three of the accused were convicted. At this stage, the Democratic leaders proposed to the United States District-Attorney to continue the cases until the November term of the court, promising that if he would do so the State would immediately pardon ex-Congressman Smalls and ex-Treasurer Cardozo, grant a new trial to one Samuel Lee, a colored postmaster, convicted in his absence on a trivial charge, and then enter a *nol. pros.* in his case; and further, the State would continue the case against ex-Governor Chamberlain and all the other vexatious prosecutions now pending in the State courts against Republicans, with the understanding that they would be finally dropped, the State pledging itself also never to institute any new proceedings against Republicans for any offenses alleged to have been committed while the Republican Party was in power in the State. Upon these conditions the District-Attorney actually took upon himself the responsibility of continuing the cases, and the Democratic officials at once fulfilled their part of the bargain by pardoning Cardozo and Smalls and securing a new trial for Lee.

Certainly this is, in every way, a most extraordinary proceeding. If the persons indicted for violation of the election laws were guilty, they should be punished; at any rate, being indicted, they are clearly entitled to the speediest possible trial. So as to the Republican officials, who for years have rested under the gravest charges of corruption and maladministration. These charges are either true or false. If true, the offenders should be made to suffer the penalty of the law; if innocent, they should be given a chance to show the fact and vindicate their good name. For a cabal of politicians, altogether outside of the methods known to the law, and in defiance of the authority of the courts, to enter into a bargain for the release of the accused, on condition that certain other criminals shall be suffered to go scot free (for that is the outcome intended), is an offense against decency and justice which is only equalled by that of the Federal official who humiliates the Government he represents by consenting to a compact which makes it the protector and champion of conspicuous offenders against the laws. When the

execution of the penalties of the law in South Carolina or elsewhere is subordinated to the exigencies of partisanship, and the command of the party caucus is deliberately substituted for the order and authority of the courts, thus paralyzing the arm of society for its own defense, we may well begin to inquire whether our civilization is not, after all, deficient in the essential quality of reverence for law.

A MEMPHIS paper proposes a bargain in which all the profit would be on its side. It wants to trade off a few thousand Southern politicians for a few thousand New England cotton-spinners.

EX GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has formally declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, for the reason that "his impaired health makes it impossible for him to perform the duties of any official position or to continue to take an active part in public affairs." Having thus decisively expressed his determination in the matter, it is to be hoped that the politicians who are seeking, for their own purposes, to drag the ex-Governor from his well-earned retirement, will show him a proper and deserved respect by abstaining from further importunity.

THERE seems to be a good deal of doubt whether General Grant would accept a nomination for the Presidency, should it be tendered him. Those who are nearest to him say that he is strongly averse to again shouldering the responsibilities of public life. It is certain that he has nothing to gain by re-entering the political field, and he will establish a fresh claim upon the popular respect by refusing to do so. There is, no doubt, a strong and influential element of the Republican Party which desires his nomination in 1880, but there is also a numerous body of thoughtful Republicans who would prefer the nomination of any other representative man of the party.

A NEW telegraph company, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, has just been incorporated under the name of the Union Telegraph Company, which will, it is said, extend its lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The nucleus of the enterprise is the Central Union Company, which has about fifty miles in actual operation. Mr. Jay Gould has subscribed for one-half of the stock, the remainder being taken by two other capitalists. The railroad companies owning lines of telegraph are expected to co-operate with the new company. There is plenty of room for an enterprise devoted to cheap telegraphy, but whether the proposed company will meet the want admits, perhaps, of doubt.

THE United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision which practically annuls the Jurors' Test Oath Act. The point of the decision is that a juror is no more obliged than a witness to disclose on oath his guilt of any crime, or of any act which would render him infamous in order to test his qualifications as a juror. Justice Field, in a separate concurring opinion, went still further, declaring: "I do not think that the Act of Congress, which, by requiring a test oath as to past conduct, excludes a great majority of the citizens of half the country from the jury box, is valid. In my judgment, the Act is not only oppressive and odious and repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, but is clearly unconstitutional and void."

THE President has taken a step in the right direction in his proclamation warning intending settlers against the appropriation of lands in the Indian Territory. This territory is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military posts, and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States; and a failure to interpose the national authority for the protection of the treaty rights of the Indians would have justly exposed the Government to severe censure. We have only too often winked at flagrant invasions of these rights in the past, and it was high time that something should be done to vindicate our good faith in the eyes of the tribes we are seeking to civilize.

THE "flat money" doctrine has invaded the Dominion Parliament, where a discussion of the national currency system is now in progress. In the House of Commons, the other day, a speaker insisted strongly upon the issue of paper money as the best means of promoting the public prosperity, adding that a national currency, based upon the labor and public works of the Dominion, had a sounder basis than the promises to pay now in circulation, only twenty-five per cent. of which could actually be redeemed by the banks of the Dominion. These views are strongly combatted by various members, who point to the action of the United States in resuming specie payments as an

evidence that the experiment of an irredeemable paper currency has proved unsatisfactory.

THE generosity of the last Congress in the matter of pensions appears to have stimulated the greed of all sorts of claimants. Already, at the present session, twenty-eight Bills relating to bounties and pensions have been introduced in the House, and the end, probably, is not yet. Of the twenty-eight Bills, ten grant pensions to soldiers of the Seminole, Black Hawk, Mexican and other wars. The familiar measure for the equalization of bounties is represented by six different Bills, and there are ten for the amendment of that section of the Revised Statutes which prohibits payments to pensioners who have been disloyal. It is about time that the sentiment of the country in denunciation of these schemes for depleting the Treasury should find forcible and decisive expression.

THE demand for the ten-dollar funding certificates grows in urgency. Last week the sales in this city reached \$110,000 a day, the supply on hand being on one or two occasions exhausted by midday. With a view of preventing the absorption of the certificates for speculative purposes, Secretary Sherman has issued a circular stating that where the law is evaded, or where one person claims more than \$100 for himself or others, the certificates will be refused. The authority of the designated depository who fails to enforce this rule will be withdrawn, and commissions for sales will not be allowed him. As an illustration of the confidence of the masses in these securities, it may be mentioned that a large city clothing firm last week requested Postmaster James to send an agent to their factory to take subscriptions among their work-people, said to be 1,200 in number, who wished to invest in the certificates.

THERE is a marked increase in immigration. One steamer, which arrived last week, brought 759 immigrants—the largest number, with a single exception, arriving by any one steamer since 1869. This and other large arrivals are only drops of the coming flood. The emigrant societies having branches in Norway and Sweden report that unusual preparations are making for a Scandinavian movement in this direction. There is also expected a large influx of immigrants from Ireland and England, where thousands of mill-operatives declare that, being unable to make a living, they must emigrate. Emigration companies are forming also in Southern Germany, where much distress prevails. Thousands of Russian Mennonites are also expected to emigrate to the United States during the year, owing to the fact that a Russian edict has been promulgated which compels them to do military duty after 1880. Probably our population from foreign sources will be increased before the close of the year by at least 100,000.

THERE is one fact in connection with the negro invasion of Kansas which has not, we fear, received the attention it deserves. It is said that the bedding and furniture of many of the emigrants from Mississippi came originally from the yellow fever hospitals at Vicksburg and elsewhere, and it is by no means impossible that contagion may in this way be spread to a region never before visited by the scourge. At all events, the matter is of sufficient importance to provoke thorough investigation, and the medical authorities of the States to which the negroes are flying will be without excuse if they shall fail to set on foot at once the necessary inquiries. The exodus continues unabated; thousands of blacks are said to be preparing to follow the thousands who have gone before; and destitute as many of them are—herding together in droves without sufficient food and shelter—it is the dictate of humanity that every possible sanitary precaution should be adopted for their protection and that of the communities of which they become a part.

SECRETARY SHERMAN proposes to investigate the alleged abuses connected with the fur-seal fisheries in Alaska, where it is said that the Government has for years been defrauded by the American Trading and Fur Seal Company out of immense sums of revenue. Charges are freely made that the companies have been killing thousands of seals in excess of the limitations of their contract, that the resident and special agents representing the Government have failed to report the true condition of affairs, and that, in general, there is the utmost need of a thorough inquiry as to the fisheries and their value. This inquiry Secretary Sherman will now make, sending out a revenue-cutter with necessary officers for the purpose. If, as is alleged, the Government has been defrauded out of any portion of the revenues it is entitled to, and the contract has in any way been violated, it is proposed not only to annul the contract of the present company, but to prosecute them for whatever losses have been sustained.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

##### Domestic.

THE wife and daughter of General Sherman sailed for Europe May 1st.

THE Union Telegraph Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

THE public debt statement for April shows an increase of \$19,952 during that month.

THERE was a still further decline in prices at the monthly coal sales in this city, April 30th.

THE Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature has resolved to extend an official welcome to General Grant on his return.

SEVERAL thousand longshoremen engaged on the piers along the North River, in New York City, went on a strike May 1st.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM closed a ministry of twenty years in New York on April 27th, and will take a prolonged rest in Europe.

CHARLES F. FREEMAN, in a freak of religious frenzy, murdered his daughter Edith, five years old, at Pocasset, Mass., on May 1st.

NEW charges have been preferred against Police Captain Williams, and the New York Police Commissioners have ordered another trial.

IN the Talmage trial before the Presbytery of Brooklyn, Friday and Saturday last were occupied by the summing-up of the counsel on each side.

IN consequence of the speculation by brokers in the \$10 funding certificates, Secretary Sherman has issued a second circular concerning their disposal.

CYRUS W. FIELD gave a dinner on May 1st in celebration of the consolidation of the New York and Metropolitan Elevated Railroads under one management.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON sent eight vetoes to the Legislature on April 28th and one on the 29th. On the 30th the Procession Bill was passed by the Assembly over the veto.

A SUGGESTION that the World's Fair building should be located at Fort Morris, N. Y., has been considered by the Executive Committee, who, however, have reached no decision.

THE Kentucky Democratic State Convention has nominated Dr. Luther P. Blackburn for Governor, James E. Cantrell for Lieutenant-Governor, and P. W. Harden for Attorney-General.

IN the House of Representatives, May 1st, the message vetoing the Army Bill was taken up, and without debate the House refused, 120 to 110, to pass the Bill—a two-thirds vote being required.

SEVEN men, imprisoned by the caving-in of a coal-mine near Wilkesbarre, Penn., were rescued April 28th, five days after the accident. They were all in good condition, having subsisted on a mule.

INTENSE excitement prevails throughout Georgia in consequence of the trial of Cox for the murder of Alston, at Atlanta. The prosecution have closed and the defense opened. There is a vast array of eminent lawyers engaged in the case.

THE President's proclamation, ordering settlers to keep out of the Indian Territory, is said to be disregarded by large numbers of people, and 1,200 troops have been placed at the disposal of the Interior Department to protect the lands.

TWO-THIRDS of Tennessee's bondholders having accepted the compromise of fifty cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest, Governor Marks has issued a proclamation calling an election by the people, August 7th, to ratify the proposition.

THE convention of American Medical Colleges met in Atlanta, Ga., May 2d, and elected Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, President, and Dr. Loring, of Columbus, O., Secretary. A resolution fixing three courses of lectures for three separate years was passed.

A JOINT caucus committee of the Democrats in Washington has resolved to report in favor of amending the sixth section of the Army Bill, so as to permit the civil authorities to preserve the peace at the polls, and of passing the section as a separate Bill.

THE Mexican Government has appointed Colonel David V. Whiting, of Chicago, as Commissioner to the United States for the Industrial Exposition to be held in the City of Mexico next January. Colonel Whiting has also been appointed Consul at Chicago, and will furnish intending exhibitors with copies of the regulations and full particulars regarding each position.

THE English promoters of the project to oppose the leasing of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway by the Erie Railway Company announce that so many adhesions have been received that Sir Henry Tyler, Sir Charles Young and Captain Douglas Galton have already consented to act on the committee to carry out the scheme, relying on the requisite majority being secured.

##### Foreign.

THE latest communication from Burmah to the Indian Government is said to be very conciliatory in tone.

MR. P. LORILLARD's horse Papoose won the race for the First Spring Two year-old Stakes at Newmarket, England, on May 1st.

AT the suit of Mr. McHenry, a temporary injunction has been issued in England against the proposed lease of the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie.

IT is stated that Mr. Stanley will act as guide and interpreter to the Belgian exploring expedition in Africa, under M. Dutilleul. The plan of operations is unknown.

THE Chilean fleet has retired from the Peruvian coast to protect Valparaiso and other Chilean ports, now threatened by the Peruvian fleet. The Peruvian Government has called the nation to arms.

AN earthquake took place in Mianeh (Persia) on the 22d of March. Twenty-one villages were totally destroyed. Nine hundred and twenty-two persons, 2,660 sheep, 1,125 oxen, 124 horses and 55 camels were killed.

CHARIBERT won the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket, England, on April 30th, and Wheel of Fortune, the One Thousand Guineas Stakes at the same place, on May 1st. Both horses were ridden by Fred Archer.

A DISPATCH from Victoria, British Columbia, says the secession difficulty has been tied over by Parliament, which was prorogued immediately upon satisfactory assurances of the intention to begin the railway this year having been received from Ottawa.



## The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 171.



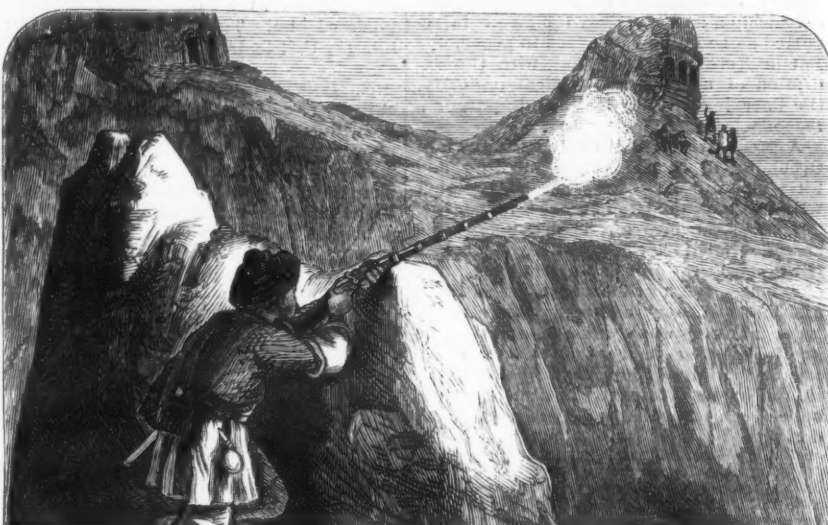
SPAIN.—RECEIVING DONATIONS FOR DECORATING THE REPOSITORY AT MADRID.



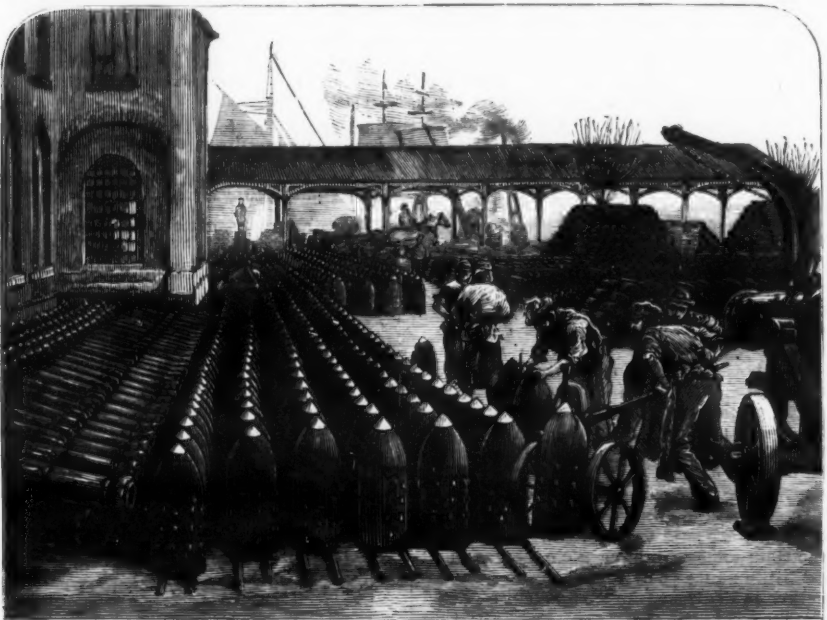
SOUTH AFRICA.—RETURN OF THE COLORS LOST AT THE FIGHT AT ISANDULA.



ITALY.—OPENING OF THE CONEGLIANO-VITTORIO RAILROAD—VIEW OF CENEDA.



AFGHANISTAN.—ARCHÆOLOGICAL STUDY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.



ENGLAND.—700-POUND FALLISER SHELLS FOR THE 38-TON GUNS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

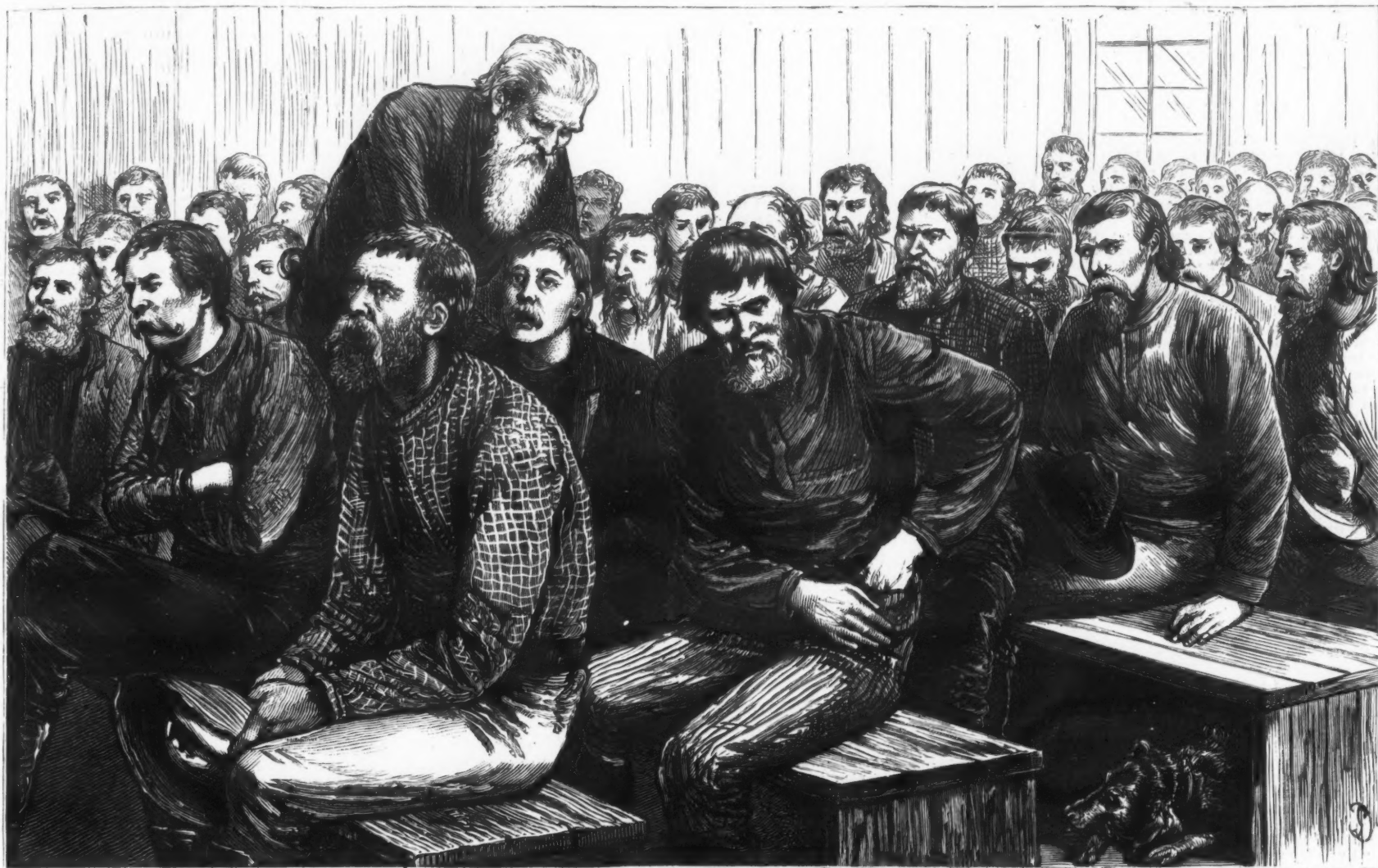


AFGHANISTAN.—AN ATTACK BY THE AFRIDIS UPON A POST ESCORT.



AUSTRO-HUNGARY.—THE LATE DISASTER AT SZEGEDIN—HOMELESS CITIZENS CAMPING ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER.





A CONGREGATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—MINERS SINGING THE OLD-TIME HYMNS.

CONTRASTS OF LIFE IN LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

ALTHOUGH Leadville is a very young town, it has already in full operation two evidences of modern civilization, generally supposed to be antagonistic in their influence—the gambling-hell and the church. The former might almost be called a distinct feature of mining centres, for drinking and gaming are the usually unvariable occupations of these men when not engaged in the mines. The north side of Chestnut Street for a block has little else but drinking-saloons, in which every foot of space not occupied by the bar is devoted to some game and its crowd of votaries. Some contain as many as four faro-tables alone, with short faro, high-ball poker, roulette, *vingt-et-un*, and an indefinite variety of other games thrown in

to fill up corners. Other saloons give precedence to keno, on account of the space required for it, but faro, poker, and other games usually fill up the crevices, and no space that can be put to so profitable a use is long left vacant. These places are filled night and day by eager players and drinkers, and double-shifts of dealers and bar-keepers are required to meet the ceaseless demand. State Street, or two blocks of it, has the monopoly of the dance-houses, where the privilege of dancing with a worn and haggard creature is accorded for half a dollar. In addition to these, several variety theatres in the same locality furnish the intellectual entertainment required by those who are neither gamblers nor dancers, and these are open almost continuously, with long scenes, in which the lowered curtain is the chief actor, until a howl from the audience indicates that its patience has been ex-

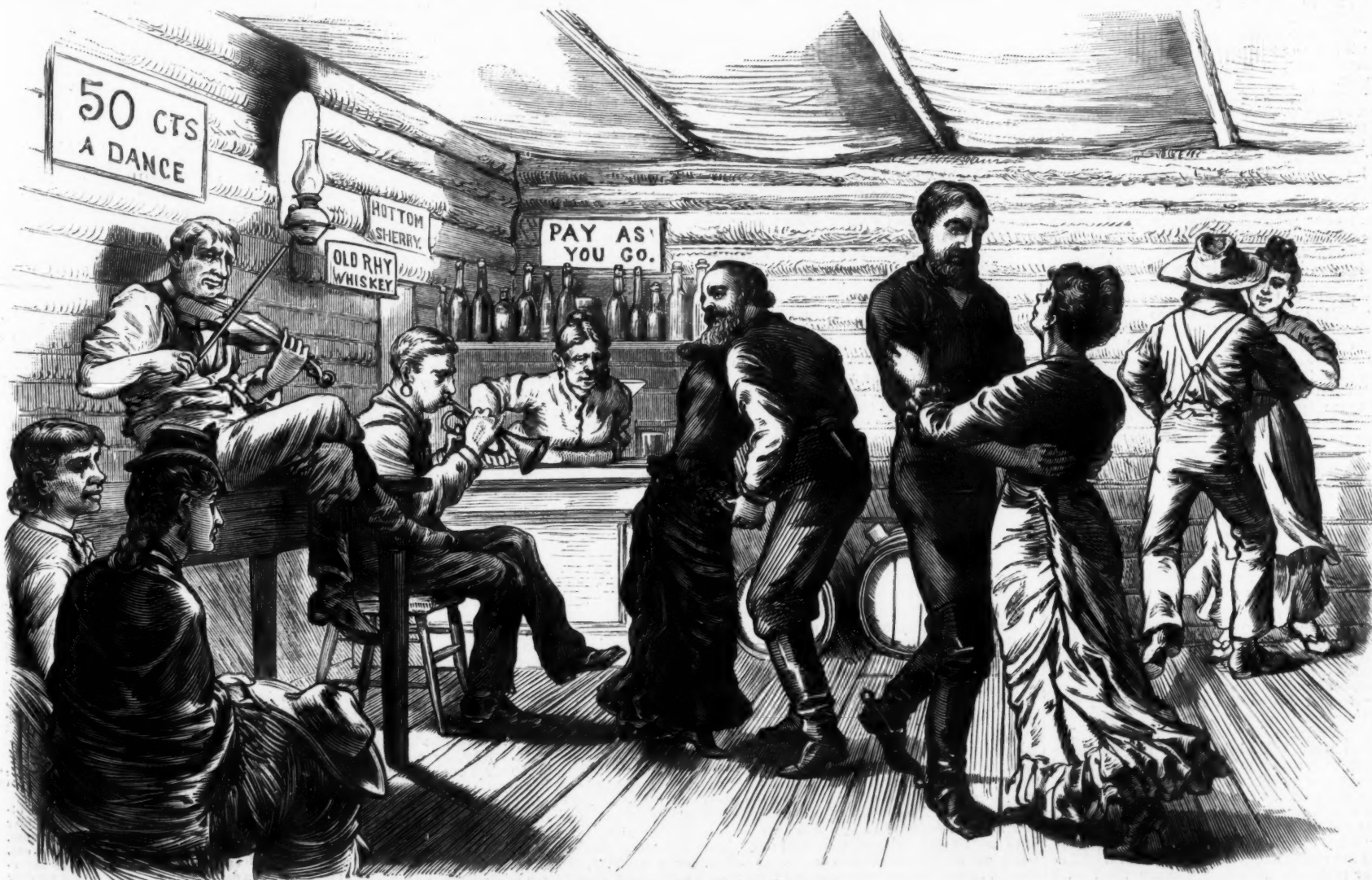
hausted. These long lapses are supposed to give the opportunity to the waiter-girls to supply the occupants of the box-gallery with drinks.

The gala night is Saturday night, when the tunnels, shafts, and levels of Freyer Hill, Carbonate Hill, and the other mining localities, send down their throng of miners and "timber men," with their week's wages in their pockets. Saloons, gambling-hells, variety-theatres, and dance-houses overflow, and the sidewalks are all too narrow for the crowds that stream along.

In strong contrast with these scenes are others, participated in by many of the same persons. On Sundays the churches are crowded. The Methodists, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics have buildings of their own, and a Baptist congregation hold services in the school-house during the building of their church. In the Baptist and Methodist churches,

where congregational singing is practiced, the preponderance of the basso element in the music over the soprano is significant. Some philanthropic ladies are engaged in soliciting subscriptions for a hospital, which is to be under their sole charge and direction, and several thousand dollars have been collected. The Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity have already a large building well advanced towards completion, which is to be devoted mainly to the sick.

Leadville is like all our large cities in one respect—more people flock thither than can possibly find employment. Values of all kinds of goods are exorbitantly high. Men go there with money, get swamped in a few weeks, and either lead a precarious life until they can leave the place or sink down the grade of humanity until they become—to use a vulgar but most expressive definition—"common bums." As a rule, wages are low, boarding



INTERIOR OF A DANCE-HOUSE ON STATE STREET.

COLORADO.—A NEW ELDORADO—THE WONDERFUL MINING TOWN OF LEADVILLE.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



and other necessities very high. Buildings are being constructed rapidly, and, although the population is now estimated at 11,000, a proof of the steady rush of people is found in the fact that not a half-dozen houses there can boast the possession of a spare-room.

### A LIFE GRIP.

CHIEF OF POLICE MERWIN was scratching away with his pen as if his life depended on the rapidity of its advance. He was evidently in bad humor, for every time he reached a period he emitted a sound that was a sort of a compromise between a groan and a growl. One of the patrolmen lounging in the ante-room expressed the condition of affairs when he remarked, "The old man's in his tantrums this morning, and somebody's going to catch fits." The fact was, everything had gone wrong. The men were getting slovenly in dress and inattentive to duty, and the newspapers had taken their condition in hand and were making sharp criticisms. The chief was both writing and fighting mad. It was while in this mood that some one touched his arm and at the same time put upon his desk a visiting-card. The chief looked up with a frown. A short, thick-set gentleman, with long brown side-whiskers dashed with gray, and with his vest buttoned nearly to the white necktie under the chin, regarded him with a complacency that, in the chief's mood, was exasperating.

"I really ask your pardon," began the gentleman, with a sort of apologetic gesture of his hands. "I see you are very busy, but I was told outside to come and see you, and I was told inside, with a motion of his head towards the ante-room, 'that I must not disturb you. I'm sorry to intrude, but really I could not wait.'"

The chief's red face grew a shade redder, and his heavy eyebrows had a more ominous droop over his puffy eyes, as, with a light flip of his finger, he turned the card so as to read the name, written in a bold hand, of

REV. BARTLEY HEATH.

"What is it you want, sir?" he asked, finally, after his eyes had traveled several times from the card to the visitor and back again. "My time is very much occupied."

The minister's face grew flushed at his bluff reception, and he hesitated in his speech.

"I will try to be considerate and—that is to say, brief. Old Mr. Winship of our town has been dead three months. His death was the result of—"

"What's the name of the town, Mr. Heath?" asked Merwin, abruptly.

"San Diego."

"Ah! And was this Winship murdered?" asked the chief.

"Oh, dear, no! His death was natural, perfectly natural. I preached his funeral sermon."

"Body stolen?"

"No."

"Then why don't you tell me what you want? I haven't the patience or time to pump out your needs."

He whirled round to his desk, took his pen from behind his ear, and prepared to resume his writing.

The Rev. Heath was white with passion.

"I never heard of such brutal insolence," burst from his lips.

"If you've any business to present, present it; if not, I'm too busy to hear you talk," said Merwin, his pen beginning to race over the paper.

"Here is my business," and the divine once more spoke calmly. "Winship left a daughter Mary, and I want to find her son. Is that plain enough?"

"Plain? No!" dashing down his pen. "Who did the woman marry? What's her son's name?"

"The woman married a Joslyn, and her son's name is Samuel. Property is left the son, the mother being dead, and I'm executor of the estate."

Merwin drew towards him a city directory, and began to run over the leaves.

"I've looked there," suggested the visitor.

"Name's not there," as if to himself, and giving no attention to the minister's remark. Then he opened a thick index book at J. "Jopper, Jockey, Jones, Jonge, Josephs. Ah! Here it is! Joslyn, messenger. Don't believe he's the person you want. Officer Tuttle"—to a man lounging near the door in citizen's dress—"bring in Colonel Joslyn. This gentleman wants to interview him."

"Colonel Joslyn!" exclaimed the minister.

"An officer in the army?"

"Commissioned by the people," was the reply.

"How old ought your man to be, sir?"

"Thirty-six."

"This person looks as if he were fifty. There he comes!" as Officer Tuttle entered the outer room with a man whose clear, rosy complexion was in startling contrast to his gray hair and shambling gait. "Step into that little room there, if you please, where you will be undisturbed. Colonel, this gentleman wants to talk with you."

Alone in the room, and with the door closed behind them, the Rev. Bartley Heath held out both his hands, saying:

"Samuel Joslyn, I'm glad I've found you. Let me congratulate you!"

For a minute the "colonel" hesitated. His hands were behind his back and no movement was made to indicate that he would accept the proffered grasp of the minister. The flush on his face deepened in color and the lids drooped over his eyes. The attitude was pitiful.

"What?" cried the doctor, heartily, "will you not shake hands with me, an old friend of your mother's—that is, if you are the man I want?"

Joslyn opened his honest eyes and looked squarely in the face of the other.

"Ye talk good, an' ye look good," he said, deliberately, "an' ye'll not be shocked, I hope, at my misfortune," and with that he put out his arms as if to clasp hands with the minister. Mr. Heath stepped back, startled, for a second, beyond expression.

The fingers on both hands of the colonel were missing.

"Never mind, we'll shake, anyhow," cried Mr. Heath, recovering himself, grasping the colonel's wrists, and giving them a hearty swing. "Here, sit down! I've all day for my work. Smoke, colonel? Yes? These are not remarkable cigars, but they are good enough for a minister who is so weak as to use the weed. Let me light it!"

"So ye're a minister, eh?" asked Joslyn. "I'm glad of that. Didn't know but ye were a detective. The chief gets 'em after me once in a while, just for deviltry, I s'pose. Queer man, the chief! Doesn't like me because of these things," holding up his stumps. "Yes, the fingers are all gone."

"It is terrible. How did you lose 'em, Mr. Joslyn? Were they—?"

"Well, they was an' they was not. To begin—" here he stopped, leaned back for a meditative smoke, closing his eyes and giving himself up to the ecstasy of his feast.

"Were they eaten off, colonel?" inquired Mr. Heath, after remaining silent as long as his dignity would permit.

"Was what eaten off?"

"The fingers, colonel?"

"No, no! They wasn't eaten off, or chopped off, or buzz-sawed off, or blown off in the army with me at the head of the column a holdin' onto the colors. I never chopped wood, tenced saw or made a fool of myself by goin' inter the army to give politicians a chance to ride inter office on my shoulders—not a bit of it. No, sir! Them fingers—are ye listening?—them fingers dropped off." He closed his eyes and began to puff again energetically at his cigar.

Rev. Bartley Heath regarded the man with a quizzical look. Here was strange calmness and indifference. Perhaps the Joslyn before him was not, after all, the Joslyn of whom he was in search. He certainly looked twenty years older than the heir he wanted. He had expected to find him in rags, weighed down with misery, and illiterate, but really this creature exceeded his expectations. Still, he thought that he would wait and hear what the colonel had to say before he disclosed his purpose. He believed that he ran no risk in keeping silent. Besides this, he was as curious as a woman to find out how Joslyn was so mutilated.

"How old do ye think I am?" suddenly inquired the colonel, straightening up in his chair and neatly blowing the ashes from his cigar.

"Fifty."

"Thirty-six. The color of my hair was lost with my fingers. By-the-way, ye sent for me. Why?"

"I'd rather hear your story first, colonel. Mine depends on yours," was Mr. Heath's answer.

"Yours depends on mine? But, man alive, can ye tell me about that devil, Tom Merwin? Do ye know where he is?" shouted Joslyn in a sudden frenzy, springing to his feet, his eyes red-hot with passion and the veins on his forehead swollen out like cords. "Let me see him once, and I'll tear him to pieces—with my teeth!" he said.

"I know of no Merwin excepting the man out there, the chief," the minister replied.

"He's Tom's brother, and just as bad. But it's Tom I want. It's him as brought these terms," shaking his maimed hands towards heaven. "My story begins with Tom Merwin. It will end with him also, I hope."

He had been pacing up and down the room in a state of great excitement, smoking furiously as he walked. Suddenly he seated himself, panting like one who has finished a race.

"I don't like ter talk about it, this business," indicating his arms by a nod of his head, "but I'll tell ye the story. Ten years ago this Tom Merwin an' I were clerks in a large wholesale drygood house. Tom did not like me, for I cut him out when he was a courtin', and married the girl myself, an' she's always been thankful ter me for it. Then I caught the feller a stealin' silks. I thought I was a-doin' the proprietors a service in tellin' them of it, but Merwin made them believe I was his partner, an' both of us was discharged. He laughed at me when this was done, saying, 'Joslyn, this world is too small for both of us, an' I'll crowd you out of it. Remember that!' He'd done me about all the harm I thought he could do, an' so I paid little heed to his talk."

"I could not get work after that—people seemed afraid of me—an' so I came West. I'd always had a taste for painting, an' when my savings got low, I went into the employ of a house-and-sign painter. This was the next winter after the fire of '71 in Chicago, an' there was plenty of work in that city."

"Terribly cold winter that! I was there for a fortnight," remarked Mr. Heath.

"S that so? Perhaps you'll remember my story 'fore I finish tellin' it; a part of it was in the papers. Remember that great building in the 'burnt district' that had Erie Railroad an' so forth on one side of it? No? Well, I painted the better part of that sign. There's scarcely a day or a night, now, that its great big letters don't rise up before my eyes like great pillars. It was a five-story brick, an' my partner an' I had got half-way down the side. One morning he didn't appear at the shop. He was sick. The work must go on, the boss said. The other men in the shop were all busy. There was a great hulking fellow loafing around the stove, a chap all whiskers an' ragged clothes, who said he could paint, an' he just showed 'em how he did it. He did so well they sent him along with me."

"The work was bein' done on a hanging scaffold, swingin' from the roof. We was workin' about forty feet below the coping,

Forty feet below us was a cellar filled with ruins, such as burned brick, stones an' bits of iron. It was a mighty risky job, an' light-headed men wasn't wanted onto the platform. I said so to the new man."

"Ye mind yer end an' I'll mind mine," he growled. "I hain't been a sailor for nothin'."

"Of course, I said nothin' more. I knew what my duty was, an' was prepared ter do it. He didn't speak ter me a dozen times all the forenoon. I liked that, for I don't talk much at my best. Yet in the afternoon I caught him a-lookin' at me. Sometimes he stopped his work ter do it, other times he made pretense, I watchin' him out of the corner of my eye. It made me nervous after a little, though I couldn't say why, except one don't like ter be watched on the sly. Then, too, he got ter fumblin' with the ropes when he thought I wasn't lookin', movin' 'em quietly with his hands, an' sometimes with his foot. That I didn't like, an' I said so."

"Don't be scared," he said. "I'm only a movin' 'em so I won't stumble overboard. By-the-way," he cried, "the boss called you Joslyn. Is that yer name?"

"Yes."

"Ever live in New York?"

"No."

"Boston?"

"Yes," I answered. "Why?"

"Look like it, talk like it, act like it, that's all." Then he stopped talkin'.

"Long about four o'clock the wind changed, an' the weather became colder and colder. It's only Chicago people who know what a 'blizzard' is an' how the mercury'll drop thirty degrees in thirty minutes. 'Twasn't long before it got so cold I couldn't handle my brush. I looked at my partner. He was a-puttin' the paint on in great daubs, half ice."

"Stop that!" I said. "Yer a-wastin' the stuff. Besides, we must get down or we'll freeze to death."

"Joslyn," he said, pitchin' his brush into the pot, "can yer climb?"

"No," I answered.

"Joslyn," he said, again, "can yer say any prayers?"

"Yes, of course, I can."

"Then, say 'em, Samuel Joslyn, for I'm Tom Merwin, an' have got ye where yer can't get away," and he pulled off his shoes and stuck them inter his coat-pockets.

"I didn't know what to say or do, sir, it was all so sudden. It looked as though he was a-goin' to try an' pitch me off the scaffold; so I stepped back an' put one arm around the ropes at my end. He burst into a hard, wicked laugh when he saw this."

"Don't be afraid, Sam; I'll not lay a hand on ye. But ye married the girl I loved; ye got me turned out of a place, an' I'm goin' to get even with ye, here and now."

"With that he turned and began to climb up the ropes at his end of the platform, hand-over-hand, clingin' with his knees an' mountin' as only a sailor can mount a rope. When I saw this freak I thought him crazy, sure; an' yet I couldn't help laughin' to see my old enemy goin' skyward for revenge. He heard me, an' stopped for a second."

"Laugh!" he yelled. "Laugh till ye split! Ye'll cry soon enough. Ye haven't seen a man along here since noon; ye'll not see another after I'm gone."

"Then he continued to pull an' shin himself up the ropes till he reached the scantlin' to which our tackle was rigged. He sat astride of this, pulled a piece of rope from his pocket, an' in no time had tied the tackle together. Then he ran to the other block, an' before I scarcely realized what the fellow was a goin' ter do, an' had a chance to act, he had bound the other fall in the same way—an' disappeared."

"His purpose was clear enough to me now. He had left me there ter freeze ter death. The weather must have been ten below zero, an' the wind was a-blowin' a hurricane. The buildin' was aside from the usual line of foot-travel. We hadn't seen a person on the street since noon. The clouds made it dusk already. I saw the trouble before me an' tried to loosen the ropes, but not a hair's breadth would they stir. Then I tried ter climb, and went up perhaps fifteen feet, only ter grow dizzy an' ter feel that my stiffenin' fingers wouldn't hold ter the rope, an' then I came down with a rush that took a big piece of skin out of the inside of each of my hands. The situation began ter look serious then. I tell you, an' it wasn't over-pleasant ter see Merwin on the street just then, a clappin' his hands, an' ter hear him shout:

"Sam Joslyn, you are as good as dead, an' better dead'n alive." Then he walked away, turnin' every few feet ter clap his hands or wave his hat, until the darkness shut him out from my sight."

"What ter do I didn't know. It was death ter stand still, an' there certainly wasn't much room for exercise on a three by ten platform, swingin' forty feet from the ground, in a dark evenin', with the weather so cold as ter make the streets crack like pistons, an' not a soul within the sound of my voice. Whatever was ter be done had ter be done at once. I shouted until I couldn't make a noise above a whisper, an' I was as much lost as if I was in a great wilderness. Then I thought for the first time—for the matter hadn't really seemed so serious at first—of my wife an' little Rob a-waitin' for me at home, an' a-wonderin' why papa didn't come home, it bein' then long past my time for bein' there. Why, sir, a-standin' as I was, away up in the air, I could see them two around the table a-waitin' an' a-wonderin' an' a-listenin'. Would I never get there except when I was a-carried in the next day—dead? That's what I wondered, an' from wonderin' began ter dream, an' ter wake up a-droopin' or a-fallin'. I knew what that sleep meant, an' roused myself ter walk back and forth. Then I caught my foot in the coil of loose rope, an' nearly went overboard. But that there angle gave me an idea."

"I could scarcely get out my knife, my hands were so numb; but I did it, an' opened a blade with my teeth. Reachin' high up I cut the loose rope on each fall, tied the ends together an' dropped the line over, after lashin' it firmly ter the stagin'. I judged it would come within a few feet, perhaps five, of the ground. Then I grabbed it an' slid over an' down, down, down, until my legs dangled below the end. I didn't dare ter drop, an' well it was I didn't, for a bit of moonlight through a cloud showed I was hangin' at least fifteen feet above a pile of brick in the cellar. I tried ter go back, but slipped down a few inches lower, for my hands were too stiff to keep hold of the line once they let go. I got a death clutch at last, though, an' prayed as I never prayed before; the wind all the while a-dashin' my body backwards and forwards, now against the buildin' an' then a-swingin' me out into the air as if I was no more than a effigy. I prayed until I forgot where I was, an' all that was dear ter me, an' then, resigned ter death, tried ter let go my hold. But I couldn't. My fingers were frozen in their grip ter that rope."

At this point in his narration Joslyn seemed overcome by his feelings, and sat silent and with his eyes closed. At length he continued:

"There isn't much more ter tell. Per'aps I hung there ten minutes, per'aps less, in a dozin' sort of a condition, when I heard a woman sirick again an' again, an' I had just life enough left ter turn my head an' see two men with lanterns, an' a woman between 'em."

"Are you alive, husband?" I heard her cry. But I couldn't make a noise, although I tried my hardest, an' then I went dozin' off again, not ter come back ter my natural self until a week afterwards, when I woke up in bed with my fingers gone—cut off by the doctors—an' my hair changed from black ter what it is."

"No; it wasn't so very strange, my rescue. When a half-hour after my usual time—and I was reg'lar as clock-work—for gettin' home had passed, my wife started for the shop, found the boss surprised that I hadn't got back with my pots and brushes, got him ter get help, an' started for the buildin'. The only way they could get at me was by goin' ter the top of the buildin', one man slidin' down ter the stagin', leaving another man ter cut the fastenin's made by Merwin. Then they lowered the platform. My feet was frozen stiff, but they managed ter save them, thank the Lord! Since then I've earned a livin' as a messenger, runnin' errands, an' that sort o' thing. I earn a little, an' my wife—one o' the noblest women, sir, that ever lived—works out the rest with her needle. There, now, is my story, exceptin' that Chief Merwin doesn't like me, for family reasons. So much bein' said of myself, sir, I ask what ye want of me, for, ye see, I may be losin' a job, an' every cent counts with me."

"My business with you is to ask a few questions. Is your mother alive?"

"No, sir."

"Was her name Mary?"

"No, it was Helen—Helen Trumbull."

"Had she a brother or relative named Winship, who went to California in '49?"

"I never heard of such a man."

"Do you know of any other Joslyn than yourself?"

"I don't."

"Colonel," said Mr. Heath, "it is one of the saddest things I ever said, knowing your story, to tell you that you're not the man I'm looking for. The Joslyn I want had an uncle who died awhile ago at San Diego, and left a handsome estate of which I am the executor. Now, if you were only the Sam Joslyn I'm after, you would be entitled to about \$10,000. You ought to have it anyhow, colonel!"

"Oh, no, Mr. Heath. For my wife's sake I might be tempted ter wish myself rich, she is such a good, unselfish, loving an' lovable woman. If I had it, alone, I would be plundered, for fate's agin me. I must go on fightin' out my life. I'm not the man, Mr. Heath, not the man. There comes the chief. Let us go or he will drive us out," and they both moved towards the door, the minister not even giving a look at the surly police official.

On the steps, the colonel said:

"One favor I'll ask, an' that is—if ye ever come across a Tom Merwin, let me know at once."

"That I will do, colonel; but why?"

The man studied for a minute his mutilated hands, and then with a scowl, and a glare of hate in his eyes, as he faced the minister, he replied, in a deep, firm voice:

"Because, sir, I'm a-lookin', a-huntin' for that man. Good-by, sir!"

### "PAROLE'S" HOME.

MR. PIERRE LORILLARD'S MODEL STOCK FARM.

(Continued from front page.)

The corn-crib is about three hundred and fifty feet long, and is well stocked with material. The tool-house is crowded with the various instruments and tools used upon such a large estate, and is as complete as the rest of the buildings. The enormous hay-barn, capable of holding three hundred and fifty tons of hay is surmounted by a glass observatory.

In the brood-mares' stable, a square building, there are comfortable stalls for one hundred horses, under charge of Mr. Reilly. He has attained such familiarity with the mares and their colts that, wishing to gather them from the pasture for any purpose, he simply walks up the knoll and whistles, when the entire number run, jump and gallop from all directions towards him.

The breeding-pens, as they are called, are attached to the brood-mares' stable, and are under the personal supervision of Reilly, the stud-groom, whose house is connected with this department. The breeding-pens are comfortable, square horse-stalls, communicating with each other by a window and door. In the centre of this row of stalls is a small room, containing a stove, bedstead, etc. When a mare is about to foal, she is placed in one of the boxes nearest to the "heating-room," as the



centre room is called, a large fire is maintained, the window of her stall is opened, and the hot air rushing in furnishes her with a warm temperature, which can be regulated at will. After a few days in this box, she is shifted into the adjoining room, having a cooler temperature, by reason of its being further from the heating-room, and in this manner she is shifted from room to room, until, reaching the last one, she and her foal are turned into the paddock. The stallions are kept in separate stalls of this building, and the noble animals look the picture of everything beautiful in the shape of horseflesh.

In addition to these buildings there are shown in our illustrations the employes' dwellings, the yearling and half-bred stables, the blacksmith-shop, the private track for racing, having a three-quarter mile course, and the racing stable, a circular building capable of housing fifty horses. It is here that the horses in training are kept, and here also are the quarters of the jockeys, their sleeping and saddle-rooms, and a well-appointed school-room. Fifty-one miles of under-drainage and nine miles of open ditch are necessary to carry off the refuse. Well-kept roads, bordered by good fences painted white, lead to the different departments. Studding the green paddock are dozens of octagonal boxes containing stalls for eight horses, and among these buildings is one apart from the rest, called the hospital. If a horse is very sick it is immediately removed to the hospital, and secluded from his companions, is tended in the most careful manner.

The days from the 22d to the 26th of April were intensely exciting ones on the farm. Every employe shared in the hope that "Parole" would come out victor in the great races in England. When intelligence of his success in the Newmarket, the City and Suburban Handicap and the great Metropolitan Stakes contests was received after each event, the news was given the jockeys, grooms and workmen, who cheered the favorite most enthusiastically. This proceeding was repeated on May 1st, when a telegram was received to the effect that "Parole's" sister "Papoose" had won the race for the First Spring Two-year Old Stakes at the Newmarket first Spring meeting.

Our engraving of "Parole" is taken from a painting which hangs in the dining-room of the mansion.

### The Russian Reign of Terror.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes under date of April 28th: "The police are openly arresting people by batches at all hours of the day, whereas apprehensions were hitherto made at night. On the slightest suspicion against any person, his whole family are arrested, and domiciliary visits are paid to all their acquaintances, these leading to further apprehensions on the most frivolous grounds. Eighty-three furnished-lodging keepers are in prison for not reporting within twenty-four hours the latest arrivals."

"M. Jackovlev, a prominent official living in the Winter Palace, and his son, an officer in the Guards, are among the persons in custody. Baron Bistrom, Deputy Commandant of the St. Petersburg garrison, and General Gildensrube, Commandant of the Moscow garrison, have been superseded for insufficient enthusiasm toward the new order of things. There are few predestinators or carriages in the streets, but an endless line of porters are seated on stools at every door with stout sticks. Covered prison-vans frequently pass, with a police officer mounted beside the driver, and General Gourko drives round in an open drosky, escorted by Cossacks, cracking their whips. The inhabitants are not accomplices of the Nihilists, but apathetic spectators."

### Intemperance in Great Britain.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the prevalence of habits of intemperance in England, which has just been issued in the form of a document covering nearly fifty pages, will prove a valuable contribution to the literature of the total abstinence party in that country. The evidence taken before the committee proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that, notwithstanding the hard times and consequent scarcity of the circulating medium, the vice of drunkenness is on the increase in the old country. In 1860 the amount expended on intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom averaged \$14.62 for every man, woman and child, while in 1876 these figures had increased to \$22.25; this, too, in the face of the fact that the temperance agitation carried on between 1868 and 1876 was the most active ever known in the history of the country. Social efforts to correct the evil having failed, the committee has arrived at the conclusion that the existing legislation affecting the drink traffic must be made more stringent. In this spirit they recommend the enforcement of what is known as the Gothenburg system, under which the municipality transfers the traffic to a public company, which undertakes not to derive any profit from the business, but to pay into the city treasury the whole profits beyond the ordinary rate of interest on the paid-up capital. This scheme is now in operation in fifty towns in Sweden, the profits in one of which average two hundred thousand dollars annually. A minority of the committee, however, favor doing away with the company feature and placing the control of the traffic directly in the hands of the City Council. Both of these ideas are worth experimenting with, but it is questionable whether the Conservative party is prepared to favor any measure which will lose them the support of the beer-selling fraternity. The Church and the liquor-dealers are the two strong columns of the Tory army.

### Progress of Meteorological Science.

The permanent committee of the Vienna Meteorological Congress has recommended that a proposed second congress shall adopt throughout the world a plan for exchanges of data for simultaneous weather maps, or other purposes similar to the one first organized for the United States by the Chief Signal Officer in 1873, and which has been continuously pursued by the Signal Service to this day. The features of this exchange are set on foot by the United States as follows: (1.) The Signal Office of the United States asks all countries to make and record daily on land and sea one simultaneous weather observation at the same exact instant of time. (2.) The United States then exchanges with each country, separately making an especial request of each to establish such exchange. (3.) Each country sends to the United States every fifteen days its own observations; all are thus received by the United States. (4.) The Signal Office of the United States then collates and prints all these reports, its own coincident observations included, and returns in this shape to every regular observer who has sent continuously a single report the records gathered from almost the whole Northern Hemisphere. For one report sent regularly by

any regular observer anywhere, on ship or shore, he receives 500, and these 500 surround and cover nearly the entire Northern Hemisphere. For nearly six years this exchange, originated and conducted by the Signal Service of the United States, has been perfectly successful, almost every civilized nation north of the equator having taken part in it. It has made possible for the first time in the history of the world the preparation of a daily simultaneous map of the Northern Hemisphere at Washington (this is also sent to each observer), and has probably advanced the study of practical meteorology as far as any one undertaking in the last century.

### The Negro Moses.

"PAP" SINGLETON, who is described as the Moses of the negro exodus, lives at Topeka, Kan. He is a little old man—a mulatto—over seventy years of age, with wavy, iron-gray hair, square jaws, full, quick eyes, and a general expression of honesty, courage and modesty. His name is Benjamin Singleton, and he is known among his black friends and followers as "Pap Singleton." He was born and raised in Nashville, Tenn., where he worked in early manhood at cabinet-making, and from whence he was sold a dozen times or more, and went to the Gulf States, always escaping and coming back to Tennessee. Finally, he determined to flee to Canada, and only succeeded after three attempts and through perils and sufferings that only a man with supreme passion for liberty could have surmounted. After reaching Canada in safety he soon returned to Detroit, and remained there through the war, laboring as a scavenger, and keeping a sort of boarding-house where fugitive slaves were fed, hidden and helped on their way. As soon as the war closed he went back to Tennessee, poor as he had left, save that now he was a free man, and entered upon what he calls his "mission."

"I had studied it all out," he says, "and it was clear as day to me. I dunno how it come to me; but I 'spect it was God's doin's. Anyhow, I knowed my people couldn't live thar. It was ag'in nature for the masters and the slaves to jine hands and work together. Nuthin' but de millinim could bring that around. The whites had the lands and the sense, an' the blacks had nothin' but their freedom—an' it was just like a dream to 'em. Bime-by the fifteenth amendment come along, and the carpet-baggers and my poor people thought they was goin' to have Canaan right off. But I knowed better; I knowed better, an' I told 'em so. I said to 'em: 'Hyar you is a potterin' round in politics, and tryin' to git into offices that you ain't fit for, and you can't see that these white tramps from the North is simply usin' you for to line their pockets, and when they get through they'll drop you, and the rebels will come into power—and then where will you be?'"

It was not until 1869-70 that Singleton could induce his colored brethren to "get it onto their minds," as he expressed it, that they ought to be trying to get homes of their own, lands of their own, instead of depending upon renting from their former masters, or subsisting by days' work. And even then they were averse to leaving the South. Some efforts were made to buy lands in Tennessee, but the landowners laughed at the idea, and refused to sell at any but exorbitant prices. Then it was, in 1872, that an exploring committee was sent to Kansas, and made a favorable report, and several families came out. The next year Singleton himself made a trip to Kansas as President of the "Tennessee Real Estate and Homestead Association," which he had organized, and was so well pleased that he went back to Tennessee and gathered up two hundred or three hundred people, whom he took out and located in Cherokee County, the settlement being called Singleton Colony.

This was the first colonization movement among the negroes, and the forerunner of the present extraordinary exodus. Those who went in 1873 did well, and sent back favorable reports, and others followed. Soon the railroad companies began offering special inducements, and during the last three years there has been a steady immigration to Kansas. Singleton has brought nearly eight thousand of them, all from Tennessee, and several colonies have come from Kentucky, an association similar to Singleton's having been organized in that State. The total number, so far arrived, may safely be estimated at not less than fifteen thousand, and they are coming by hundreds now every week.

The Singleton Colony, in Cherokee County, and one of the same name in Morris County, are the principal colored settlements, though the Kentuckians have quite a colony in Graham County, called Nicodemus, and there are various smaller settlements in Barton and Hodgeman Counties. These colored settlers are industrious and well-behaved, and seem to be getting along as well as white people in corresponding circumstances. Most of them are poor, and all pay their own way to Kansas. Some of them have means enough to buy little tracts of cheap railroad lands; others enter homesteads on the public domain, and still others work by the day for farmers in their neighborhood, or rent small plots and farm them "on shares," until they can buy and improve places of their own. Very few of them stop in the towns; Singleton constantly advises against it, and also does his best to keep those from coming who have not a little something to start with. "But, Lord bless you," he says, "you can't keep 'em back now. The movin' fever has got hold of 'em all over the South."

He insists, this quaint old patriarch, that there are thousands of good people among the Southern whites who wish the blacks well, and would be glad to give them a chance, but that the bulldozers are in the majority, and that it is no longer safe for a white man to assist a negro, or show him any special kindness. The ruling class in the South, he says, are plainly determined to reduce the ex-slaves to a sort of helpless and hopeless serfdom, and the negroes understand it, and common sense tells them that their only chance is to quit the country. "Just as I told 'em years ago," he exclaimed; "and now they say Old Pap was right. Of course I was right. De leopard can't change his spots. De men who used to flog their slaves ain't agoin' to ever treat 'em fair, now that they're free. Mebbe it'll be different a hundred years from now, when all the present generation's dead and gone, but not afore, sir, not afore; and what's agoin' to be a hundred years from now ain't much account to us in this present year o' de Lord. It's what is, and not what may be, that I'm thinkin' of. I don't waste no time botherin' about what'll happen when I'm in my grave."

Singleton is in no sense a politician, and lays but little stress upon the political aspect of affairs in the South; his views are wholly of an industrial turn, and his idea of emigration is the finding of homes and the accumulation of property. Upon the whole, he attaches prime importance to the plain, practical business of making a living and securing a home. The old man doubts if the franchise has been more of a blessing than a disadvantage to his brethren.

### PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

#### A Feature of Holy Week in Spain.

During the week preceding Easter Sunday, in Catholic churches, Thursday is set apart for the commemoration of the institution of the Eucharist. On that day the consecrated Host is removed from the main altar to a special one called the Repository, which is decorated with lights, flowers, lace and tapestry, and here it is visited by the devout from morning till night. The adornment of these Repositories, or, as they were called in English countries, Sepulchres, is, of course, the work of the "devout female sex." In Spain and France a table is generally set out by the door, where ladies or little girls collect alms from the faithful to bear the expense, which is often very great, as no church wishes to be surpassed in splendor by any other, and the comparison is easily made, the pious generally making a round of all, or at least many, of the churches in the town. Our illustration shows the Maundy Thursday Alma-table in a church in Madrid.

#### The Lost Colors of Isandula.

When the Zulus made their final charge at the battle of Isandula, on the 22d of January, 1879, a desperate attempt at escape was made by some of the mounted officers and men towards the Buffalo River. Lieutenant Teignmouth Melville, Adjutant of the 1-24th Regiment, seized the colors, galloped off, reached the river, plunged in and struggled to get across. His horse reared and plunged amidst the rocks, and, hampered with the colors, he was thrown. Lieutenant Coghill, A.D.C., also of the 1-24th Regiment, who had ridden safely across, went in to assist his comrade. His horse was shot dead before he could reach him. The officers got out, however, and, terribly exhausted, began to climb the steep bank. Here they were either shot or assailed. On the 4th of February, thirteen days afterwards, Major Black, of the 2-24th Regiment, with a small party of volunteers, went from Rorke's Drift, and buried the bodies where they fell. Five hundred yards below the crossing-place they found first the color-case and then the colors in rags lying in the water. Major Black rode back in triumph with them to the Laager at Rorke's Drift, where they were received with cheer after cheer by the men of the Second Battalion, who lined the walls, made of biscuit-boxes and meal-sacks.

#### View of Ceneda, Italy.

Railroads in all parts of the Old World are bringing before us places of the past long-buried in obscurity. "Passengers for Jerusalem," or "Check your baggage for Soudan" will soon be familiar sounds. A new Italian railroad, the Conegliano-Vittorio, brings into prominence Ceneda, the birthplace of a somewhat remarkable man, well known to old New Yorkers, Lorenzo da Ponte, the founder of Italian Opera in America. He was born in Ceneda and entered the theological seminary in that city, but threw aside the cassock and became a votary of music. He wrote the libretto of "Don Giovanni," and succeeded Metastaseo as court poet at Vienna; came to America, and, like many a foreigner, got swindled out of everything; became a teacher of Italian, bookseller, professor of modern languages in Columbia College, wrote poetry, a history of Florence, very amusing memoirs, inspired a taste for the language, music and poetry of Italy, and first introduced to our fashionable world the Italian Opera. Ceneda is an ancient city—in a valley dotted with ruins of the past, churches, factories—none far from a similar city, Serravalle, between which has sprung up, with American promptness, a new city, Vittorio, which, with its broad streets and fine edifices, is likely to absorb the two older towns.

#### With the British in Afghanistan.

During the short occupation of the Bazar Valley by the division of General Maude, it was necessary to send a strong escort to meet a convoy expected from Ali Musjid, at a part of the road where the Afridis were likely to attack. As fully expected, the Afridis collected in large numbers and tried to intercept the convoy, and so the rear-guard began to withdraw flanking detachments from the heights. After the passage of the convoy Captain Steadman and Major Thickett, and a detachment of the Fifth, had returned to take up a fresh position, the high cliffs to the right being covered with Afridis firing long shots, when suddenly four sowars, escorting a post-wallah, appeared running the gauntlet of a hot fire in the nullah, a half-mile in the rear. One fell, horse and man, in the distance. A swarm of Afridis, with their chums flashing, instantaneously rushed on the fallen man. Fortunately, by doubling down the small party of the Fifth to point-blank, some most effective volleys not only cleared the river bed, but swept back the Afridis two hundred yards from the exposed position, to which Captains Steadman and Hart ran, and, aided by the cover afforded by some grass in the river bed, succeeded in at last rescuing the body of the sowar, who was frightfully mutilated. In the neighborhood of the Pheel Khana Tope, as well as near Jellalabad, there is a large number of caves and bits of rock containing sculptures of rare interest to archaeologists. The caves are perfectly safe for investigation, but not so the rocks in the interior, as may be seen in the engraving, where a hostile native is firing upon a party thoroughly absorbed in the study of some symbolic carvings on a distant spur. When the region is restored to a peaceful status—if it ever is—the specimens here and there discovered by the British troops of archaeological treasures will undoubtedly prove an incentive to students.

#### War Manufactures in Woolwich Arsenal.

The construction of great guns for land and sea warlike service have been described on former occasions. Our illustration this week shows the finishing of big shells to fit some of the largest ordnance for ships or permanent batteries and forts. The casting of the great Palliser shell draws most attention. They are making shells for the 25-ton, the 35-ton, and the 80-ton guns in this foundry. In the next building finished work is stored—rows, piles, heaps of shells of every size, wide mouthed, gaping for their fuses, wickedly pointed, lying flat, stacked in rows, and suspended with chains in air.

#### The Szegedin Disaster.

Great distress still prevails among the survivors of the frightful disaster at Szegedin, Hungary. Relief is pouring into the city from all parts of the world, and contractors are employing large numbers of men in repairing the damages of the flood. It is the poor, of course, who suffer most severely, and for a long time hundreds of families will be unable to acquire comfortable dwellings. Of the illustrations already published none gives as clear an idea of the abject poverty of the humble classes as the one reproduced in this number—of the bivouac of homeless citizens along the railroad track on the bank of the river. It is a mere temporary resting-place, yet for a time it is the home of many families, the location of all the worldly effects spared by the angry, rushing waters. Were it not for the presence of women and children, the scene would resemble an encampment of a body of troops in time of war, relieved by all the makeshifts for comfort and protection from the weather that the material in the neighborhood would permit. A violent hurricane on April 30th destroyed the works prepared for restoring the railroad and filling the breaches in the dams. The barges, filled with building material and earth, were mostly sunk. The storm caused extensive fresh breaches in the railway embankment, and the laborers were in great danger. Relief has been sent to them.

### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THERE are two hundred convicts for life in the Mississippi Penitentiary.

—THE contributions for the families of Gloucester's lost seamen aggregate \$20,000.

—THE only country in Europe where Good Friday is not a legal holiday is France.

—THE Texas Legislature has adjourned without passing the necessary Appropriation Bills.

—THE population of Atlanta, Ga., is said to be increasing at the rate of six thousand a year.

—THIRTY-EIGHT ladies have already received degrees in France as doctors and bachelors of art.

—THE second General Industrial Exposition in Tokio, Japan, is announced for 1881. The last census gives Tokio a population of 1,042,000.

—HOUSTON, Texas, has voted to place herself practically under the control of the Galveston Board of Health, so far as matters of quarantine are concerned.

—THERE are rejoicings in French engineering circles over the fact that the only bridge at Szegedin which resisted the floods was an entirely French work.

—THE different systems of electric lighting are to be exhibited for competition in the Albert Hall, London, next month. The Prince of Wales has promised to attend.

—MISSISSIPPI is to have a convention at Vicksburg in May to take into consideration the present agitation of the labor question. The planters hope to stop the emigration of the darkeys North, and call upon the colored people to send delegates.

—THE Mexican Congress is discussing a Bill abolishing duties on exportations of the produce of the country, including gold and silver. There is considerable opposition to the proposed removal of duties from bullion.

—A PORTION of Newfoundland's share of the Halifax fishery award is to be paid into the Treasury to meet a deficiency in the revenue, and the interest of the remainder is to be used to aid a number of internal improvement schemes.

—THE cultivation of sugar is rapidly extending in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and the northern part of Southern Australia, and the production has increased this year by nearly two-thirds over the production of last year.

—GERMANY and Hanover, to the infinite satisfaction of England, are coming nearer to reconciliation. Prince Bismarck has promised that the annual interest on the private fortune of the Queen and the two Princesses of Hanover shall be paid.

—THE lumbermen have begun rolling in logs about Colebrook, N. H. Some 50,000,000 feet go into the Connecticut River, and 20,000,000 into the Androscoggin this season, which is a larger year's work than was ever done before in this country.

—THE fires in the United States and Canada during March numbered 1,299, the losses being \$7,273,200, and the insurance loss \$3,728,500. For the three months ending March 31st, the fires numbered 3,537, with an aggregate loss of \$25,838,500, and an insurance loss of \$10,457,100.

—INDIA pays annually to England 15,000,000 sovereigns for interest on debt, pensions, salaries and other charges. But she has no sovereigns. The coin she possesses, provided by her Government, is in silver rupees. To pay these sovereigns she must buy them in London with her silver rupees. She does this at an annual loss of 3,000,000 sovereigns.

—MANY wealthy Japanese have, for a considerable period, furnished their houses largely in the European style, and have imported furniture from abroad. The Japanese have now decided to make all furniture at home, after imported models, but will still be indebted to foreign countries for the various woods, as well as for carpets, paperings and tapestries.

—THE Cremation Society of England, a joint stock affair, has received a check. Secretary Cross of the Home Office recently announced in the House of Commons that he will not sanction the proceedings of the company until they are approved by Parliament. English medical and legal circles object to cremation because it destroys evidence of the cause of death.

—RUSSIA has had a great bank-embezzlement case. Mr. Tschentzoff, cashier of the Landed Bank of Mutual Credit, has been sentenced to Siberia for plundering his institution for four years of millions of roubles, which he spent in magnificent living. Like T'Kindt, of Belgium, he went on in his career of theft and extravagance without exciting the suspicions of the Directors of the bank.

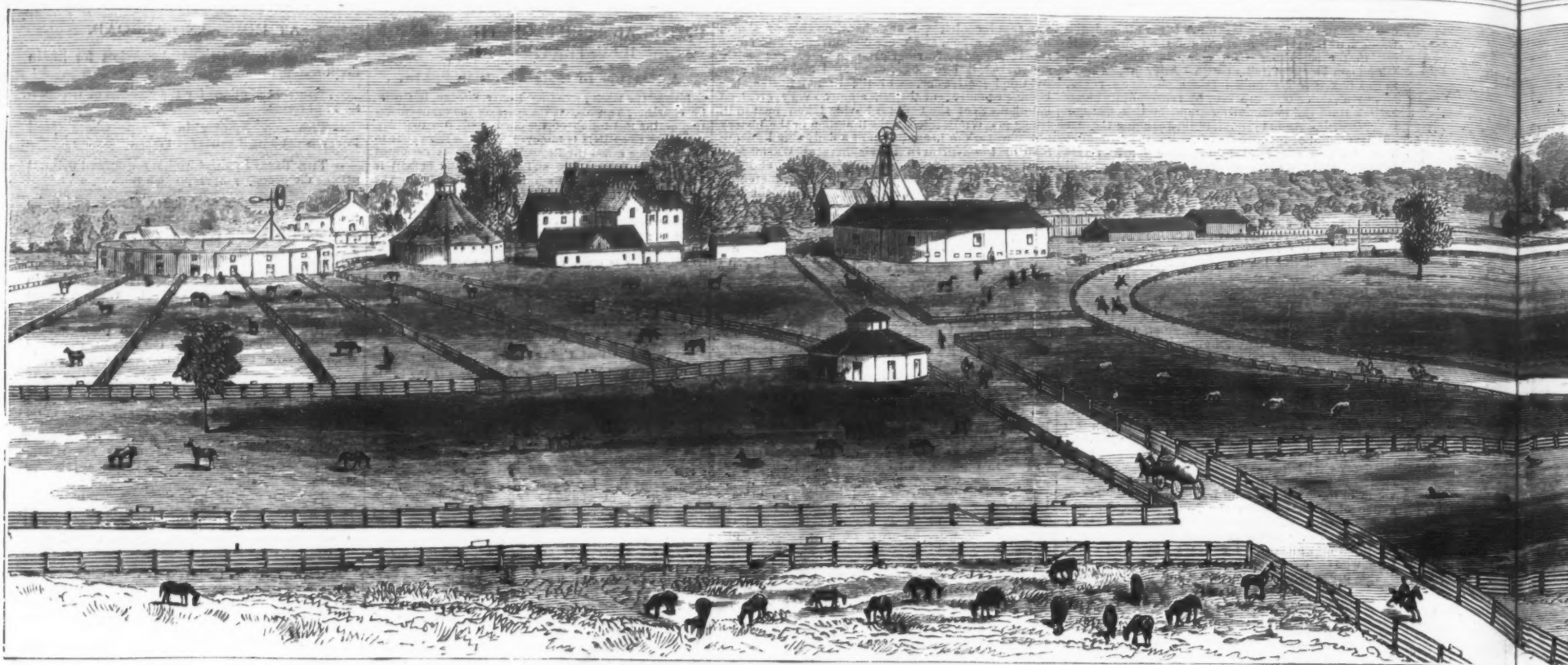
—THE excess of exports over imports of merchandise for the month ending March 31st, 1879, was \$24,198,963, and for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1879, \$283,831,122. The excess of the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the month ending March 31st, 1879, was \$1,810,240, and for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1879, the excess of exports was \$497,117.

—THE balance-sheet of the Paris Exposition shows a deficit of five millions of dollars—about double what the originators expected. The expenditure was considerably larger than the estimates, and amounted to \$11,000,000. The deficit, however, is not a very serious matter, as the loss falls upon the country, and it is calculated that the Exhibition has been the cause of an actual increase in the national revenue of close upon fifteen millions of dollars. The increase in the Paris *cotéris* must also have been very great, and have far exceeded the subvention given by the City of Paris.

—IN China, where the opium habit ruins and destroys many men annually, the efforts of the Government to abolish or diminish the use of opium have recently been more energetic than ever. All these efforts have been in vain, as were those of many previous years. The Pekin Government have at last determined to take the final steps in the business, and an edict has been issued, which goes into effect next year, making the use or sale of opium punishable by death. It is hard to say how the edict will be met by the ten million opium victims of the Celestial Empire, or what proportion of them will come to this country to enjoy their fascinating custom.

—M. SIBIRIAKOFF, the wealthy promoter of Professor Nordenskiöld's Arctic voyage, will send two vessels this Spring to render the professor assistance, and extricate him, if necessary, from his present position. One the *Nordenskiöld*, a steamer constructed specially for Arctic navigation, will sail from Sweden by way of the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean to Behring's Straits; and the other, the *Lena*, which acted as tender last year to the *Vega*, Professor Nordenskiöld's vessel, will descend the *Lena* from Irkutsk in the same direction. M. Sibirakoff has generously invited the Imperial Russian Geographical Society and the sister society at Bremen to send scientific delegates, who will be accommodated free of charge.



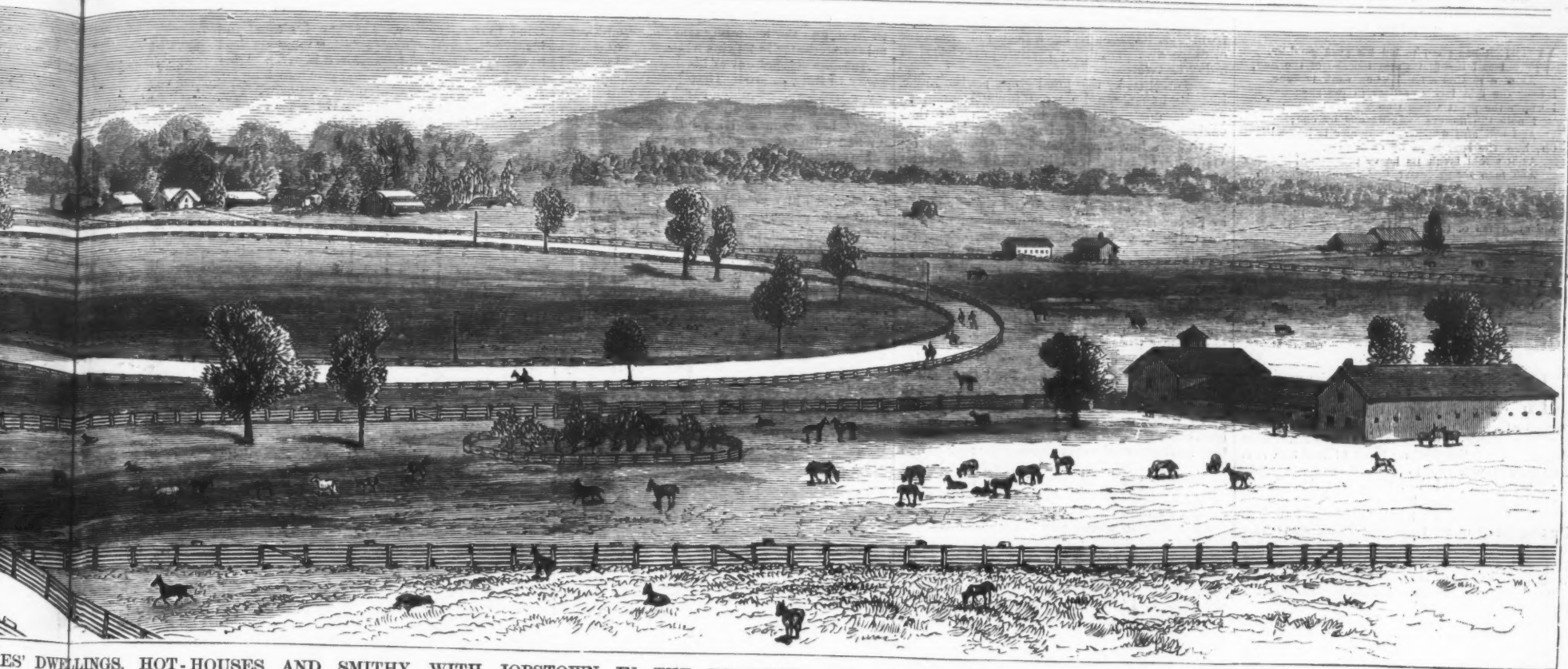


VIEW OF THE RACE-STABLES, RACE-COURSE, MANSION, WORK-HORSE STABLES WITH CLOCK-TOWER, EMPLOYEES' DWELLINGS

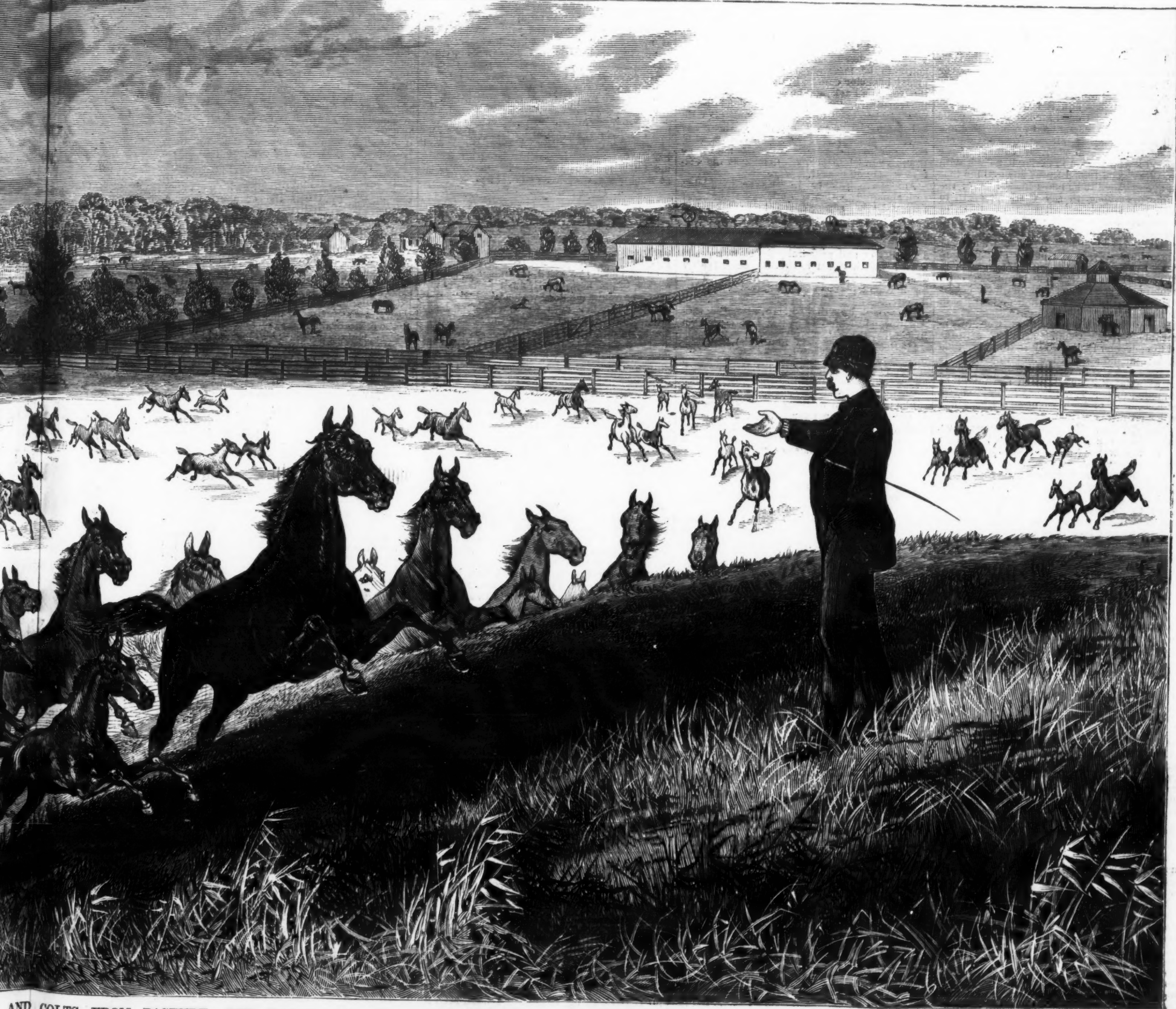


SUPERINTENDENT REILLY OF THE BROOD STABLE CALLING UP THE MARES AND COLTS  
NEW JERSEY.—A GROWING AMERICAN INTEREST—THE BREEDING, RAISING AND TRAINING OF HORSES FOR THE RAC





THE DWELLINGS, HOT-HOUSES AND SMITHY, WITH JOBSTOWN IN THE DISTANCE AND HALF-BREED STABLES AT THE RIGHT.



AND COLTS FROM PASTURE—THE BROOD AND YEARLING STABLES IN THE DISTANCE.  
THE RACE-COURSE—MR. PIERRE LORILLARD'S STOCK-FARM NEAR JOBSTOWN.—FROM SKETCHES BY A. BERGHAUS.—SEE FRONT PAGE.



## SPRING.

WINTER has risen to bid his gruff good-by.  
I feel the first warm touches of the Sun,  
As of a mother's hand when work is done.  
I hear the first lark's anthem in the sky;  
I watch the great white clouds go flying by;  
I note the flowers awaking one by one;  
And soft airs whisper, "Summer is begun!"  
Oh, how the soul leaps up exultingly,  
As it would break its heavy prison-bar!  
And man seems dearer, God seems nearer, far,  
For this is truth, deny it how we may,  
That light and darkness make us what we are.  
We are the creatures of our moods, and they  
Are creatures of the clear or cloudy day.

## THE FALLEN LEAVES.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

## CHAPTER XXV.

"RUFUS! I don't quite like the way you look at me. You seem to think—"  
"Give it tongue, my son. What do I seem to think?"

"You think I'm forgetting Regina. You don't believe I'm just as fond of her as ever. The fact is, you're an old bachelor."

"That is so. Where's the harm, Amelius?"

"You don't understand—"

"You're out there, my bright boy. I reckon I understand more than you think for. The wisest thing you ever did in your life is what you did this evening, when you committed Sally to the care of those ladies at the Home."

"Good-night, Rufus. We shall quarrel if I stay here any longer."

"Good-night, Amelius. We shan't quarrel, stay here as long as you like."

The good deed had been done; the sacrifice—already a painful sacrifice—had been made. Mrs. Payson was old enough to speak plainly, as well as seriously, to Amelius of the absolute necessity of separating himself from Simple Sally, without any needless delay. "You have seen for yourself," she said, "that the plan on which this little household is ruled is the unvarying plan of patience and kindness. So far as Sally is concerned, you can be quite sure that she will never hear a harsh word, never meet with a hard look, while she is under our care. The lamentable neglect under which the poor creature has suffered will be tenderly remembered and atoned for here. If we can't make her happy among us, I promise that she shall leave the Home, if she wishes it, in six weeks' time. As to yourself, consider your position if you persist in taking her back with you. Our good friend Rufus has told me that you are engaged to be married. Think of the misinterpretations, to say the least of it, to which you would subject yourself—think of the reports which would sooner or later find their way to the young lady's ears, and of the deplorable consequences that would follow. I believe implicitly in the purity of your motives. But remember Who taught us to pray that we may not be led into temptation—and complete the good work that you have begun by leaving Sally among friends and sisters in this house."

To any honorable man, these were unanswerable words. Coming after what Rufus and the surgeon had already said to him, they left Amelius no alternative but to yield. He pleaded for leave to write to Sally, and to see her, at a later interval, when she might be reconciled to her new life. Mrs. Payson had just consented to both requests; Rufus had just heartily congratulated him on his decision—when the door was thrown violently open. Simple Sally ran into the room, followed by one of the women-attendants in a state of breathless surprise.

"She showed me a bedroom," cried Sally, pointing indignantly to the woman; "and she asked if I should like to sleep there." She turned to Amelius, and caught him by the hand to lead him away. The ineradicable instinct of distrust had been once more roused in her by the too-zealous attendant. "I'm not going to stay here," she said; "I'm going away with you!"

Amelius glanced at Mrs. Payson. Sally tried to drag him to the door. He did his best to reassure her by a smile; he spoke confusedly some composing words. But his honest face, always accustomed to tell the truth, told the truth now. The poor lost creature, whose feeble intelligence was so slow to discern, so faint to reflect, looked at him with the heart's instantaneous perception, and saw her doom. She let go of his hand. Her head sank. Without word or cry, she dropped on the floor at his feet.

The attendant instantly raised her, and placed her on a sofa. Mrs. Payson saw how patiently Amelius struggled to control himself, and felt for him with all her heart. Turning aside for a moment, she hastily wrote a few lines, and returned to him. "Go, before we revive her," she whispered; "and give what I have written to the coachman. You shall suffer no anxiety that I can spare you," said the excellent woman; "I will stay here myself to-night, and reconcile her to the new life."

She held out her hand; Amelius kissed it in silence. Rufus led him out. Not a word dropped from his lips on the long drive back to London.

His mind was disturbed by other subjects besides the subject of Sally. He thought of his future, darkened by the doubtful marriage-engagement that was before him. Alone with Rufus for the rest of the evening, he petulantly misunderstood the sympathy with which the kindly American regarded him. Their bedrooms were next to each other. Rufus heard him walking restlessly to and fro, and now and then talking to himself. After a while these sounds ceased. He was evidently worn out, and was getting the rest that he needed at last.

The next morning he received a few lines from Mrs. Payson, giving a favorable account of Sally, and promising further particulars in a day or two.

Encouraged by this good news, revived by a long night's sleep, he went towards noon to pay his postponed visit to Regina. At that early hour he could feel sure that his interview with her would not be interrupted by visitors. She received him quietly and seriously, pressing his hand with a warmer fondness than usual. He had anticipated some complaint of his absence on the previous day and some severe allusion to his appearance in the capacity of a Socialist lecturer. Regina's indulgence, or Regina's interest in circumstances of more pressing importance, preserved a merciful silence on both subjects.

"It is a comfort to me to see you, Amelius," she said; "I am in trouble about my uncle, and I am weary of my own anxious thoughts. Something unpleasant has happened in Mr. Farnaby's business. He goes to the city earlier and he returns much later than usual. When he does come back he doesn't speak to me—he locks himself into his room, and he looks worn and haggard when I make him breakfast for him in the morning. You know that he is one of the directors of the new bank? There was something about the bank in the newspaper yesterday which upset him dreadfully; he put down his cup of coffee, and went away to the city without eating his breakfast. I don't like to worry you about it, Amelius; but my aunt seems to take no interest in her husband's affairs—and it is really a relief to me to talk of my troubles to you. I have kept the newspaper; do look at what it says about the bank, and tell me if you understand it."

Amelius read the passage pointed out to him. He knew as little of banking-business as Regina. "So far as I can make it out," he said, "they're paying away money to their shareholders which they haven't earned. How do they do that, I wonder?"

Regina changed the subject in despair. She asked Amelius if he had found new lodgings. Hearing that he had not yet succeeded in the search for a residence, she opened a drawer of her work-table, and took out a card.

"The brother of one of my schoolfellows is going to be married," she said. "He has a pretty bachelor cottage in the neighborhood of the Regent's Park, and he wants to sell it, with the furniture, just as it is. I don't know whether you care to encumber yourself with a little house of your own. His sister has asked me to distribute some of his cards, with the address and particulars. It might be worth your while perhaps to look at the cottage when you pass that way."

Amelius took the card. The small feminine restraints and gentleness of Regina, her quiet even voice, her serene grace of movement, had a pleasantly soothing effect on his mind after the anxieties of the last four-and-twenty hours. He looked at her bending over her embroidery, deftly and gracefully industrious, and drew his chair closer to her. She smiled softly over her work, conscious that he was admiring her, and placidly pleased to receive the tribute.

"I would buy the cottage at once," said Amelius, "if I thought you would come and live in it with me."

She looked up gravely, with her needle suspended in her hand.

"Don't let us return to that," she answered, and went on again with her embroidery.

"Why not?" Amelius asked.

She persisted in working as industriously as if she had been a poor needlewoman, with serious reasons for being eager to get her money. "It is useless," she replied, "to speak of what cannot be for some time to come."

Amelius stopped the progress of the embroidery by taking her hand. Her devotion to her work irritated him.

"Look at me, Regina," he said, steadily controlling himself. "I want to propose that we shall give way a little on both sides. I won't hurry you; I will wait a reasonable time. If I promise that, surely you may yield a little in return. Money seems to be a hard task-master, my darling, after what you have told me about your uncle. See how he suffers because he is bent on being rich, and ask yourself if it isn't a warning to us not to follow his example. Would you like to see me too wretched to speak to you or to eat my breakfast—and all for the sake of a little outward show? Come, come! let us think of ourselves. Why should we waste the best days of our lives apart, when we are both free to be happy together? I have another good friend besides Rufus—the good friend of my father before me. He knows all sorts of great people, and he will help me to some employment. In six months' time I might have a little salary to add to my income. Say the sweetest words, my darling, that ever fell from your lips—say you will marry me in six months!"

It was not in a woman's nature to be insensible to such pleading as this. She all but yielded. "I should like to say it, dear!" she answered, with a little fluttering sigh.

"Say it, then!" Amelius suggested tenderly.

She took refuge again in her embroidery.

"If you would only give me a little time," she suggested. "I might say it."

"Time for what, my own love?"

"Time to wait, dear, until my uncle is not quite so anxious as he is now."

"Don't talk of your uncle, Regina! You know as well as I do what he would say. Good heavens! why can't you decide for yourself? No! I don't want to hear over again about what you owe to Mr. Farnaby—I heard enough of it on that day in the shrubbery. Oh, my dear girl, do have some feeling for me!—do for once have a will of your own!"

Those last words were an offense to her self-esteem. "I think it's very rude to tell me I have no will of my own," she said, "and very hard to press me in this way when you know I am in trouble." The inevitable hand-

kerchief appeared, adding emphasis to the protest, and the becoming tears showed themselves modestly in Regina's magnificent eyes.

Amelius started out of his chair and walked away to the window. That last reference to Mr. Farnaby's pecuniary cares was more than he had patience to endure. "She can't even forget her uncle and his bank," he thought, "when I am speaking to her of our marriage."

He changed color as that bitter reflection occurred to him. By some subtle process of association which he was unable to trace, the image of Simple Sally rose in his mind. An irresistible influence forced him to think of her—not as the poor, starved, degraded, half-witted creature of the streets, but as the grateful girl who had asked for no happier future than to be his servant, who had dropped senseless at his feet at the bare prospect of parting with him. His sense of self-respect, his loyalty to his betrothed wife, resolutely resisted the unworthy conclusion to which his own thoughts were leading him. He turned back again to Regina; he spoke so loudly and so vehemently that the gathering flow of her tears was suspended in surprise. "You're right, you're quite right, my dear! I ought to give you time, of course. I try to control my hasty temper, but I don't always succeed—just at first. Pray forgive me, it shall be exactly as you wish."

Regina forgave him, with a gentle and lady-like astonishment at the excitable manner in which he made his excuses. She even neglected her embroidery, and put her face up to him to be kissed. "You are so nice, dear," she said, "when you are not violent and unreasonable. It is such a pity you were brought up in America. Won't you stay to lunch?"

Happily for Amelius, the footman appeared at this critical moment with a message: "My mistress wishes particularly to see you, sir, before you go."

This was the first occasion, in the experience of the lovers, on which Mrs. Farnaby had expressed her wishes through the medium of a servant, instead of appearing personally. The curiosity of Regina was mildly excited. "What a very odd message!" she said; "what does it mean? My aunt went out earlier than usual this morning, and I have not seen her since. I wonder whether she is going to consult you about my uncle's affairs?"

"I'll go and see," said Amelius.

"And stay to lunch?" Regina reiterated.

"Not to-day, my dear."

"To-morrow, then?"

"Yes, to-morrow." So he escaped. As he opened the door, he looked back, and kissed his hand. Regina raised her head for a moment, and smiled charmingly. She was hard at work again over her embroidery.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

THE door of Mrs. Farnaby's ground-floor room, at the back of the house, was partially open. She was on the watch for Amelius.

"Come in!" she cried, the moment he appeared in the hall. She pulled him into the room, and shut the door with a bang. Her face was flushed, her eyes were wild. "I have something to tell you, you dear good fellow," she burst out, excitedly—"something in confidence, between you and me!" She paused and looked at him with sudden anxiety and alarm. "What's the matter with you," she asked.

The sight of the room, the reference to a secret, the prospect of another private conference, forced back the mind of Amelius, in one breathless instant, to his first memorable interview with Mrs. Farnaby. The mother's piteously hopeful words, in speaking of her lost daughter, rang in his ears again as if they had just fallen from her lips. "She may be lost in the labyrinth of London. \* \* \* To-morrow, or ten years hence, you might meet with her." There were a hundred chances against it—a thousand, ten thousand chances against it. The startling possibility flashed across his brain, nevertheless, like a sudden flow of daylight across the dark. "Have I met with her at the first chance?"

"Don't deceive yourself with vain hopes!" he answered, warming into sudden excitement on his side. "Promise me that before I speak."

She waved her hand derisively. "Hopes?" she repeated, "I have done with hopes, I have done with fears—I have got to certainties at last!"

He was too eager to heed anything that she said to him; his whole soul was absorbed in the coming disclosure. "Two nights since," he went on, "I was wandering about London, and I met—"

She burst out laughing. "Go on!" she cried, with a wild, derisive gaiety.

Amelius stopped, perplexed and startled.

"What are you laughing at?" he asked.

"Go on!" she repeated. "I defy you to surprise me. Out with it! Whom did you meet?"

Amelius proceeded doubtfully by a word at a time: "I met a poor girl in the streets," he said, steadily watching her.

She changed completely at those words; she looked at him with an aspect of stern reproach. "No more of it," she said; "I have not waited all these miserable years for such a horrible end as that." Her face suddenly brightened, a radiant effusion of tenderness and triumph flowed over it, and made it young and happy again. "Amelius!" she said, "listen to this. My dream has come true—my girl is living!—my own darling is found, thanks to you!"

Amelius looked at her. Was she speaking of something that had really happened, or had she been dreaming again?

Absorbed in her own happiness, she made no remark on his silence. "I have seen the woman," she went on. "This bright blessed morning I have seen the woman who took her away in the first days of her poor little life,

The wretch swears she was not to blame. I tried to forgive her. Perhaps, I almost did forgive her, in the joy of hearing what she had to tell me. I should never have heard it, Amelius, if you had not given that glorious lecture. The woman was one of your audience. She would never have spoken of those past days; she would never have thought of me—"

At those words, Mrs. Farnaby abruptly stopped, and turned her face away from Amelius. After waiting a little, finding her still silent, still immovable, he ventured on asking a question.

"Are you sure you are not deceived?" he asked. "I remember you told me that rogues had tried to impose on you, in past times, when you employed people to find her."

"I have proof that I am not being imposed upon," Mrs. Farnaby answered, still keeping her face hidden from him. "One of them knows of the fault in her foot."

"One of them?" Amelius repeated. "How many of them are there?"

"Two. The old woman, and a young man."

"What are their names?"

"They won't tell me their names yet."

"Isn't that a little suspicious?"

"One of them knows," Mrs. Farnaby reiterated, "of the fault in her foot."

"May I ask which one of them knows? The old woman, I suppose?"

"No, the young man."

"That's strange, isn't it? Have you seen the young man?"

"I know nothing of him, except the little that the woman told me. He has written me a letter."

"May I look at it?"

"I daren't let you look at it."

Amelius said no more. If he had felt the smallest suspicion that the disclosure volunteered by Mrs. Farnaby at their first interview had been overheard by the unknown person who had opened the swinging window in the kitchen he might have recalled the vindictive language at his lodgings, and might perhaps have suspected the girl and the vagabond sweetheart who was waiting for her in the street. As it was, he was simply puzzled. The one plain conclusion to his mind was, unhappily, the natural conclusion (after what he had heard) that Mrs. Farnaby had no sort of interest in the discovery of Simple Sally, and that he need trouble himself with no further anxiety in that matter. Strange as Mrs. Farnaby's mysterious revelation seemed, her correspondent's knowledge of the fault in the foot was a circumstance in his favor beyond dispute. Amelius still wondered inwardly how it was that the woman who had taken charge of the child had failed to discover what appeared to be known to another person. If he had been aware that Mrs. Sowler's occupation at the time was the occupation of a "baby-farmer," and that she had many other deserted children pining under her charge, he might have easily understood that she was the last person in the world to trouble herself with a minute examination of any one of the unfortunate little creatures abandoned to her drunken and merciless neglect. Jerry had satisfied himself, before he trusted her with his instructions, that she knew no more than the veriest stranger of any peculiarity in one or the other of the child's feet.

Interpreting Mrs. Farnaby's last reply to him as an intimation that their interview was at an end, Amelius took up his hat to go.

"I hope, with all my heart," he said, "that what has begun so well will end well. If there is any service that I can do for you—"

She drew nearer to him, and put her hand gently on his shoulder. "Don't think that I distrust you," she said, very earnestly; "I am unwilling to shock you—that is all. Even this great joy has a dark side to it; my miserable married life casts its shadow on everything that happens to me. Keep secret from everybody the little that I have told you—you will ruin me if you say one word of it to any living creature. I ought not to have opened my heart to you—but how could I help it, when the happiness that is coming to me has come through you? When you say Good-by to me to-day, Amelius, you say Good-by to me for the last time in this house. I am going away. Don't ask me why, that is one more among the things which I daren't tell you! You shall hear from me or see me—I promise that. Give me some safe address to write to—some place where there are no inquisitive women who may open my letter in your absence."

She handed him her pocketbook. Amelius wrote down in it the address of his club.

She took his hand. "Think of me kindly," she said. "And, once more, don't be afraid of my being deceived. There is a hard part of me still left which keeps me on my guard. The old woman tried, this morning, to make me talk to her about that little fault we know of in my child's foot. But I thought to myself, 'If you had taken a proper interest in my poor baby while she was with you, you must sooner or later have found it out.' Not a word passed my lips. No, no, don't be anxious when you think of me. I am as sharp as they are; I mean to find out how the man who wrote to me discovered what he knows; he shall satisfy me, I promise you, when I see him or hear from him next. All this is between ourselves—strictly, sacredly between ourselves. Say nothing—I know I can trust you. Good-by, and forgive me for having been so often in your way with Regina. I shall never be in your way again. Marry her, if you think she is good enough for you; I have no more interest now in your being a roving bachelor, meeting with girls here, there and everywhere. You shall know how it goes on. Oh, I am so happy!"

She burst into tears, and signed to Amelius with a wild gesture of entreaty to leave her.

He pressed her hand in silence and went out. Almost as the door closed on him the variable woman changed again. For a while, she walked rapidly to and fro, talking to herself



The course of her tears ceased. Her lips closed firmly; her eyes assumed an expression of savage resolve. She sat down at the table and opened her desk. "I'll read it once more," she said, to herself, "before I seal it up."

She took from her desk a letter of her own writing, and spread it out before her. With her elbows on the table, and her hands clasped fiercely in her hair, she read these lines, addressed to her husband:

"JOHN FARNABY—I have always suspected that you had something to do with the disappearance of our child. I know for certain now that you deliberately cast your infant daughter on the mercy of the world, and condemned your wife to a life of wretchedness."

"I know what I am writing about. I have spoken with the woman who waited by the garden-paling at Ramsgate, and who took the child from your hands. She saw you with me at the lecture; and she is absolutely sure that you are the man."

"Thanks to the meeting at the lecture-hall, I am at last on the trace of my lost daughter. This morning I have heard the woman's story. She kept the child, on the chance of its being reclaimed, until she could afford to keep it no longer. She met with a person who was willing to adopt it, and who took it away with her to a foreign country, not mentioned to me yet. In that country my daughter is still living, and will be restored to me on conditions which will be communicated in a few days' time."

"Some of this story may be true, and some of it may be false; the woman may be lying to serve her own interests with me. Of two things I am sure—that my girl is identified by means known to me of which there can be no doubt; and that she is still living, because the interest of the persons treating with me is an interest in her life."

"When you receive this letter, on your return from business to-night, I shall have left you, and left you for ever. The bare thought of even looking at you again fills me with horror. I have my own income and I mean to take my own way. In your best interests, I warn you, make no attempt to trace me. I declare solemnly that, rather than let your deserted daughter be polluted by the sight of you, I would kill you with my own hand, and die for it on the scaffold. If she ever asks for her father I will do you one service. For the honor of human nature, I will tell her that her father is dead. It will not be all a falsehood. I repudiate you and your name—you are dead to me from this time forth."

"I sign myself by my father's name,  
"EMMA RONALD."

She had said herself that she was unwilling to shock Amelia. This was the reason.

After thinking a little she sealed and directed the letter. This done, she unlocked the wooden press which had once contained the baby's frock and cap, and those other memorials of the past which she called her "dead consolations." After satisfying herself that the press was empty she wrote on a card, "To be called for by a messenger from my bankers," and tied the card to a tin box in a corner, secured by a padlock. She lifted the box and placed it in front of the press, so that it might be easily visible to any one entering the room. The safe-keeping of her treasures provided for, she took the sealed letter, and, ascending the stairs, placed it on the table in her husband's dressing-room. She hurried out again, the instant after, as if the sight of the place were intolerable to her.

Passing to the other end of the corridor, she entered her own bedchamber, and put on her bonnet and cloak. A leather handbag was on the bed. She took it up, and looked round the large, luxurious room with a shudder of disgust. What she had suffered within these four walls no human creature knew but herself. She hurried out, as she had hurried out of her husband's dressing-room.

Regina was still in the drawing room. As she reached the door, she hesitated and stopped. The girl was a good girl in her own dull placid way—and her sister's daughter, too. A little act of kindness would perhaps be a welcome act to remember. She opened the door so suddenly that Regina started, with a small cry of alarm. "Oh, aunt, how you frighten me! Are you going out?" "Yes; I'm going out," was the short answer. "Come here. Give me a kiss." Regina looked up in wide-eyed astonishment. Mrs. Farnaby stamping impatiently on the floor. Regina rose, gracefully bewildered. "My dear aunt, how very odd!" she said—and gave the kiss demanded, with a serenely-surprised elevation of her finely-shaped eyebrows. "Yes," said Mrs. Farnaby; "that's it—one of my oddities. Go back to your work. Good-by."

She left the room, as abruptly as she had entered it. With her firm, heavy step she descended to the hall, passed out at the house-door, and closed it behind her—never to enter it again.

(To be continued.)

#### GATHERING NAMES FOR A CITY DIRECTORY.

AN EPISODE OF EARLY MAY.

A DIRECTORY of the name, occupation and residence of each inhabitant is now regarded as an indispensable annual for every city of importance. In the Western States these works possess more value than attaches to an ordinary volume of reference. They are treated by the press at least as compilations of much historical interest; and there are editors in Chicago and St. Louis, who, jealous of the increase of population in their respective cities, actually find much that is humorous, sarcastic and romantic in their pages. It is claimed in each city that the other, in order to show a larger number of inhabitants, positively give the names and occupations of the long-forgotten dwellers in cemeteries, and reinstates them in the tenements

and hovels that abound. Each regards the assertions made in the other as so many slanders; but neither is willing to admit a decrease or numerical inferiority in population.

With these specimens of municipal rivalry and Western humor we have nothing to do, save, perhaps, to question the authenticity of the returns shown in the directories. It is true we have a great diversity of opinion about the directories that are compiled in New York. Some critics even assert that certain compilations made last year contain the same lines exactly as those published five years ago, the only change being the substitution of the year on the back of the volume. But whatever may be the method of composing these elaborate works, the fact of their great utility remains. To citizens anxious to escape jury duty, the payment of taxes, and the visits of creditors, the city directory is a thorough nuisance, and hundreds refuse to give their names to the canvassers in order to preserve a greater degree of "independence."

The canvassing for names begins directly the annual moving season is over. While you are driving carpet-tacks through your fingers, and emptying the soot from refractory stove-pipes all over you, the man with book and pencil rings the bell and demands the name of every occupant of the house, and the occupation of the males and spin-ters. You may or may not give the information as you please, but if you refuse the canvasser will resort to various devices to obtain it, and generally succeeds.

A canvasser among the tenements in the lower wards has certainly anything but an easy, pleasant time in gathering the names. Both men and women detest the men who serve tax-lists, summons to jury duty, installment bills of furniture-dealers—in fact, bills of any kind; and to remove the chances of being found will offer every possible obstacle to the directory-canvasser. In a public sense, the benefits and annoyances of a city directory are about even. In referring to them, one little thinks of the dangers to which the gatherers of names are subjected.

#### Do Pearls Breed?

DO PEARLS breed? This question (says the London World) is exciting no small interest to the scientific mind at the present moment. Mr. Frank Buckland has had some specimens of breeding pearls sent to him from Borneo, and confesses himself fairly puzzled. The pearls resemble the common seed pearls, and are kept in a glass tube with some grains of rice to feed upon. Three or four months have now elapsed since they were dispatched on their journey, and the rice has all the appearance of having been partially eaten. A curious speck in the grain of rice almost suggests that the germ—whatever it may be—is deposited in the rice.

#### The Polish Language.

THE noblesse of the Polish province of Kovna have addressed a petition to the Czar, begging to be allowed to speak their own language in public. In this the petitioners state that the order forbidding the use of the Polish language in public, issued by Count Mouravieff in 1864, is still rigorously enforced by the authorities, and that at the Kovna clubs and entertainments many people are compelled to observe a rigid and painful silence on account of their inability to converse in Russian. Some young nobles at Kovna, who persisted in speaking Polish because they did not know a word of any other language, were recently arrested by the police, and criminal proceedings are now being instituted against them. As the Poles have resigned all hopes of a nationality of their own, the order seems unnecessarily cruel and vindictive.

#### The Two-headed Eagle.

THE origin of the device of the eagle on national and royal banners may be traced to very early times. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and Babylon. The Romans adopted various other figures on the camp standard; but Marius (b. c. 102) made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, and confined the other figures to the cohorts. After the division, the emperors of the western Roman Empire used a black eagle; those of the east a golden one. The sign of the golden eagle is in allusion to the emperors of the East. Since the time of the Romans, almost every state that has assumed the designation of empire has taken the eagle for its ensign. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Poland and France all took the eagle. The two-headed eagle signifies a double empire. The emperors of Austria, who claimed to be considered the successors of the Caesars of Rome, used the double-headed eagle, which is the eagle of the Eastern emperors, and that of the Western, typifying the "Holy Roman Empire" of which the original emperors of Germany (now merged in the house of Austria) considered themselves as the representatives. Charlemagne was the first to use it, for when he became master of the whole of the German Empire, he added the second head to the eagle (A. D. 802). The United States adopted the eagle both as a symbol of empire and as a native to the country.

#### Keats's "Endymion."

ONE day Shelley and Keats grew warm over a discussion on poetry. The end of it was that they agreed each to write a poem and to try which could finish first. In order that he might dedicate himself exclusively to his work, Keats retired to the Isle of Wight, and there, with soft airs breathing round him, amid the scent of flowers and the song of birds, he wrote his "Endymion." Keats completed his work in a rough form in six months. It was, however, much longer than that before he gave it to the world. He lingered over the offspring of his fancy with the anxious fondness of true genius, deepening the coloring here and softening it there. At length "Endymion" was published. It was too marked a work to be passed over by the reviewers as his first little volume had been. Unless it had fallen into the kindly hands of some delicate, discerning critic, who would have pointed out to the young author the faults which were scattered so abundantly among the real beauties of the poem, it was a book which was sure to excite either excessive praise or excessive censure. This latter was its fate. Gifford, a Quarterly Reviewer, a man with about as much poetry in him as a steam-engine, finding that he could not understand Keats's genius, thought that the best thing he could do for his own dignity, and indeed for the world in general, was to laugh at and cut to pieces "Endymion." The lesser reviews echoed the bray of the great Quarterly donkey, and the Press spoke scarcely a good word for Keats's poem. They could not, however, kill what was immortal; "Endymion" found even then many sympathetic readers, and since that time it has found thousands upon thousands more.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

A Conference on inter-oceanic canals is to be held in Paris on May 15th.

M. Baillaud, Professor of Astronomy to the Faculty of Sciences of Toulouse, has been appointed director for five years of the observatory of that city.

A Special Congress on the means of creating an inter-oceanic canal across the Darien Isthmus will be opened shortly by the Society of Commercial Geography of Paris.

The Copernican Society at Thorn has resolved to begin an international collection of funds for the erection of an observatory in that town, as a lasting monument to the great reformer of astronomy.

Technical Studies in England.—It appears likely, says the *Athenaeum*, that technical studies will have a chance of development at Cambridge, if the newly proposed scheme for remodeling the examination in Applied Science for the ordinary B. A. degree should be carried.

A Telegram addressed by Gordon Pasha from Abou-Jerad, on the White Nile, to the President of the Italian Geographical Society, announces that Signor Matteucci, the leader of the Italian scientific expedition, having received permission to enter Abyssinia, had started from Adowa and landed at Massowah.

Monsieur Lavergne, Archbishop of Algiers, has informed *Les Missions Catholiques* that it is in contemplation to increase the staff of the French Algerian Missionary expedition in Central Africa to ten priests, one of whom is to found a depot in the neighborhood of Zanzibar for the missions of the interior.

At the Last Meeting of the Société Commerciale de Géographie at Paris, Dr. Raffray gave some particulars respecting his recent explorations in New Guinea, and called attention to the fact that that country offered a vast field for discovery and study to the traveler, especially from an ornithological and entomological point of view.

The Number of Lights for electric light-houses in France is to be increased by two important constructions, one on Planier Isle, off Marseilles, and the other at the mouth of the Gironde. There are at present in existence in France only three, one at Cape Griznez, and two at Cape La Heve, off Havre. These light-houses are supplied with Alliance electro-magnetic engines.

The Banana as an Article of Food.—The banana-tree keeps the ground moist around it, and this property is utilized in Venezuela to help the coffee plant in dry weather; but as only a little of the fruit is there used as an article of food, it has, therefore, been proposed to export it, as the flour and alcohol obtainable from it are valuable. The flour is a food essentially feculent and is highly nourishing. Considering the vast amount of banana fruit that is allowed to go to waste, it would appear quite worth while to study some method of economizing it.

The Steam Traffic in the Indian Archipelago has so largely increased since the opening of the Suez Canal that the roads of Batavia are found insufficient for the accommodation of the vessels, and the Netherlands Government have accordingly found it necessary to undertake the construction of a new port. This is situated in Cape Tanjung Priok, to the east of Batavia, and is to have communication with that city by means of a canal and a railway. The work of construction was commenced in 1877, and 3,000 men are at present employed on it. The new port, which is to be named after Prince Henry, will, it is expected, be finished in 1885.

Oxygen Gas as a Remedy for Hydrophobia.—A few months since a mad dog bit the hand of a child, tearing the skin. The wound was immediately cauterized with nitrate of silver, and healed perfectly in the course of eight days, but after the lapse of nine days all the signs of hydrophobia appeared in their worst form. The physician, Dr. Schmidt (the event occurred in Russia) caused the child to breathe oxygen gas for two hours and a half, at the expiration of which time all the symptoms of hydrophobia disappeared, and the patient was perfectly calm. Two days later the difficulty of respiration and convulsions returned, and inhalation of oxygen was repeated, but after forty-five minutes the spasms ceased, and the patient gradually recovered after treatment with monobromide of camphor and the usual tonics.

Some Questions by Professor Asa Gray.—Professor Asa Gray asks why the Pacific forest region, which is rich in and some respects unique in coniferous trees, should be so poor in deciduous trees? And how came California to have the monopoly of the two Big-trees, *sequoias*, which have no near relatives anywhere? Why should trees of six related genera, which will all thrive in Europe, be restricted naturally, one to the eastern side of the American Continent, one genus to the western side, and the rest to a small portion of the eastern border of Asia? Why should the northeastern region of Asia have a larger number of trees than any other part of the northern temperate zone? In other words, why should the Pacific and the European forests be so poor in comparison, and why the Pacific poorest of all in deciduous, yet rich in coniferous trees? All answers should be addressed to Professor Gray, at Cambridge, Mass.

The New Writing Telegraph.—At the March meeting of the English Society of Telegraph Engineers, Mr. Cowper read a paper on his newly-invented writing telegraph—a real telegraph, according to the etymology of the word. The writing is done by the operator at one end with a pencil on a paper ribbon which runs on from under his hand as he writes, and the *fac simile* is reproduced at the other end of the wire by a machine which repeats every line and curve, on a somewhat reduced scale, on a similar ribbon. The record at the receiving station is accomplished by a pen known as Bradley's syphon pen, and is a close reproduction of the handwriting of the operator. The pencil is placed in a holder which is connected with two rods, one moving perpendicularly and the other horizontally. The end of each rod passes over an electric resistance arrangement, so that the current is reduced or increased according to its movement. This movement is thus reproduced at the other end of the wire, and corresponding rods are in this way made to move the pen. The pen at the receiving end has all the appearance of being guided by a spirit hand.

The King Vulture in South America.—The deference of the common vulture for their king is mentioned in many works on ornithology, but has been seen by few travelers. The experience of M. Ed. André, who is now making a scientific voyage at the expense of the French nation, is therefore quite worthy of mention. Walking one day in the environs of Cartago, he climbed a high hill to enjoy the fine prospect, and at that time this view included the carcass of a cow, which was covered with vultures who were rapidly tearing it to pieces in their voracious way. Suddenly there was a shrill cry; all ceased and turned their heads towards the sky where M. André observed a bird approaching under full flight. The great company of vultures quitted their feast and took up a post of observation on an adjacent hill. Soon the king vulture descended and began to gormandise in true regal fashion. It was an hour before his appetite was appeased, and after this interval he sailed slowly away, and the eager crowd of hungry plebeians returned to their feast. The royal bird is larger and has certain white feathers to distinguish him from the common herd.

#### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GENERAL GRANT has arrived at Hong Kong in good health.

THE Countess Florini Mazzanti, the celebrated Italian botanist, is dead.

THE Baroness Burdett Coutts lately gave \$15,000 to the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage in London.

THE Czar no longer goes out without a military escort, and many high dignitaries who have been threatened also have escorts.

AFTER an illness of several months, Mrs. Sarah J. B. Hale, the popular author and editor, died at her home in Philadelphia on April 30th, at the age of 91.

GENERAL JAMES P. BROWNLOW, late a cavalry officer in the United States Army, and son of ex-Senator Brownlow, died at his mother's residence in Knoxville, on April 26th.

PROFESSOR LEWIS SWIFT, of Rochester, N. Y., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, as a token of appreciation of his astronomical discoveries.

A DISPATCH from Berlin reports that the wife of Professor Botkin has been imprisoned in St. Petersburg on suspicion of Nihilism. The wife of the Chief Military Prosecutor has also been accused of Nihilism.

A SOMEWHAT prominent native of Japan, at Yokohama, Matsumoto Bunkichi by name, has been condemned to ten years' penal servitude for the offense of lending a room to Chinamen for the purpose of smoking opium therein.

COUNT HENRI DE GREFFULHE, a French life Senator, who died recently, was immensely rich, and famous alike for his generous charity and his liberal patronage of the turf. He was an Orléanist, and the Right loses one in the Senate.

DR. WRIE, of Zurich, editor of the *Neue Gesellschaft*, was arrested a few days ago in Milan, on an accusation of engaging in a plot to assassinate the Queen of England and the King and Queen of Italy. His friends declare him incapable of such a design.

DON CARLOS and his wife have arrived at Rome, whence they will proceed to visit Archduchess Beatrice, his mother, and the Comte de Chambord. The Pope has consented personally to confirm the pretender's children, whom he has brought for that purpose to Rome.

PROFESSOR ANDREA CRESTADORO, of the Turin University, and Chief Librarian of the Manchester Free Libraries, died lately in his seventy-first year. He was the author of various works on indexing and cataloguing, in which he introduced many valuable improvements.

GENERAL ALFRED T. SULLY died at Fort Vancouver, W. T., on April 26th. He was a native of Philadelphia and was the son of Thomas Sully, the famous portrait painter. Young Sully graduated at West Point in 1841, and served in the Florida war, the Mexican war and during the Rebellion.

SENATOR GORDON's sheep ranch is at Ty-Ty Station, Ga. It comprises 40,000 acres of good land. The Senator's son, Hugh H. Gordon, is the manager of the ranch in his father's absence. He is an enthusiastic sheep farmer, and is just starting with a flock of 1,700. Seven miles of wall have been put up.

At a meeting of priests and bishops held at the archiepiscopal residence in Cincinnati, the names of Father Spaulding of Peoria, Bishop Chatard of Vincennes and Father Quinn, vicar-general to the Cardinal Archbishop, were recommended to the Pope as coadjutors to Archbishop Purcell, with the rights of succession at his death.

THE Emperor William will return to Berlin on the 8th of May. The Emperor of Russia will go to Berlin to attend the Emperor William's golden wedding direct from Livadia by the way of Warsaw. He will return to St. Petersburg on the 18th of June. He will pass the Summer at Peterhof, the Imperial residence, and return to Livadia in the Autumn.


THE Princess Christina, the second daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, and an elder sister by eight years of the late Queen of Spain, died at Seville, April 28th. The Princess, who was born in 1852, has been lying at the point of death for some weeks past. Her death leaves only two of the children of the Duke of Montpensier living—Isabella, married to her cousin, the Count of Paris, and Antoine, a boy of thirteen.

CONGRESSMAN RUSH CLARK, of Iowa, died suddenly at his quarters in Washington April 26th, after an illness of only a few hours' duration, of congestive chill. He was born in Schellsburg, Pa., in 1834, was graduated at Jefferson College in 1853, and became a lawyer in Iowa City. He was a member of the Iowa Legislature for several terms, serving twice as Speaker of that body. His first term in Congress was as a member of the last House.

The last official act of Sir George Bowen, ex-Governor of Victoria, Australia, previous to turning over the affairs of the Colony to his successor, the Marquis of Normanby, was the laying of the foundation stone of the International Exhibition Buildings in the Carlton Gardens, on the 19th of February last. This exhibition is to be held next year. Lady Bowen held her farewell reception at Government House on the 20th, when, among other *souvenirs*, she was presented with an elegant diamond tiara and a pearl-studded locket. She was very affected at parting with her host of friends. Sir George and Lady Bowen took their departure from Melbourne on the 22d.

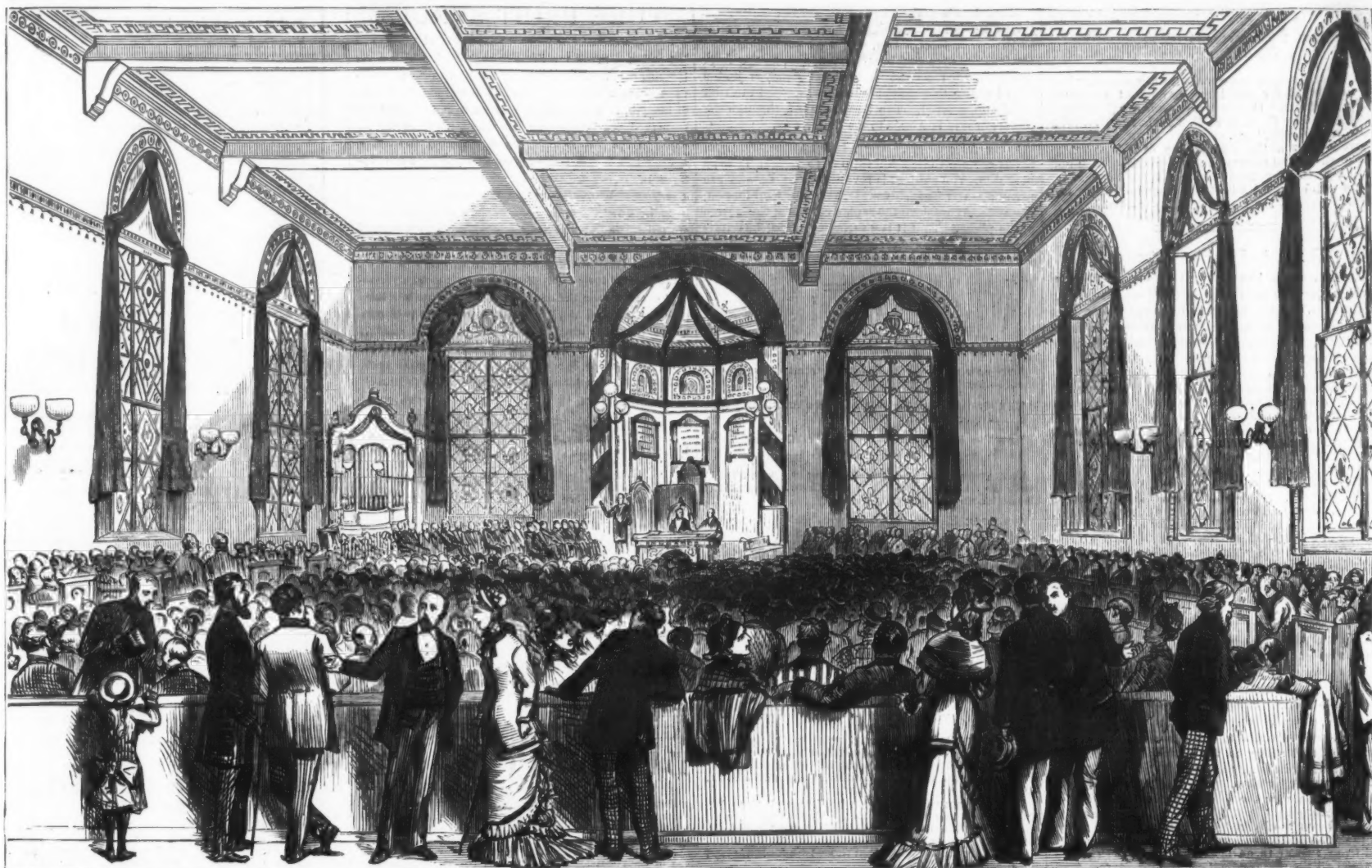
THE Bulgarian Assembly of Notables unanimously elected Prince Alexander of Battenberg to the throne of Bulgaria, with the title of Alexander I., on April 29th. Prince Alexander, who is to rule the Bulgarians, is a Hessian. He is the second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and the Countess Hanneke, the daughter of a former Polish Minister of War. Their children, four sons and one daughter, are known as Princes and Princesses of Battenberg. Prince Alexander, the choice of the Bulgarians, was born April 5th, 1857. He received a military education, and at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War received permission from the Czar to join the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief. He was one of the first to cross the Danube, and continued on active duty throughout the campaign. He took part in the defense of the Shipka Pass, the investment of Plevna, and the victorious advance on Constantinople. After the war he returned home to Darmstadt, and in a short time was transferred to the Prussian Guard Corps, the Emperor William's body-guard. The Prince is likely to be regarded with favor by the reigning houses of Europe. His father, Prince Alexander, is on intimate terms with the sovereigns of Great Britain, Austro-Hungary and Russia. He is a general in both the Russian and Austrian armies, and has some reputation as a diplomatist. His aunt is Empress of Russia, and his cousin, Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, was the husband of the late Princess Alice of England. Finally, he is an officer in the Prussian service, and as such must be more or less in sympathy with the imperial house of Germany.





NEW YORK CITY.—AN INCIDENT OF SPRING TIME.—A CANYASSER FOR A CITY DIRECTORY COLLECTING NAMES IN THE FOURTH WARD.—SEE PAGE 175.





NEW JERSEY.—UNVEILING MEMORIAL TABLETS TO THE MEMORY OF THE SIX PIONEER PROFESSORS OF PRINCETON COLLEGE, APRIL 29TH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## M. RENAN.

**JOSEPH ERNEST RENAN**, who was received on April 3d last as a member of the French Academy—one of the forty immortals—was born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, February 27th, 1823. At the termination of his classical studies for the ecclesiastical profession, he was chosen to follow the course of theology at the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice, but, developing a marked taste for philological study and finding his independence of mind inconsistent with the qualifications necessary for the priesthood, he abandoned the seminary, and devoted himself exclusively to philology and literature. In 1845 his work on the study of Greek in the Middle Ages was crowned by the Institute of France. The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres sent him on a literary mission to Italy in 1849, and in 1851 he was attached to the manuscript department in the Bibliothèque Nationale. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions. His appointment to the professorship of Hebrew in 1862 was followed by the publication of his famous "Life of Jesus," that so exalted the bishops and clergy that he was dismissed from the position.

In June, 1878, he was elected a member of the French Academy to fill the seat of the late Claude Bernard, and in September of the same year he was selected as a delegate to the Congress of Orientalists held in Florence. M. Renan has been a very prolific writer, and since 1860 has worn the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

## UNVEILING MEMORIAL TABLETS AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.

**T**HE Commencement of Princeton Theological Seminary, on April 29th, at which thirty-two new candidates for the ministry were graduated, was supplemented by the interesting ceremony of unveiling and dedicating memorial tablets to the memory of the six pioneer Professors of the institution. The occasion brought together a large number of distinguished clergymen from New York, Philadelphia, and neighboring cities. The tablets were erected in the seminary chapel, a brick building painted white, that has stood where it now stands for as many years, almost, as the memory of the oldest living clergyman can reach. The interior of the chapel is still in deep mourning for Professor Hodge, who died nearly a year ago, and the tablets were covered with black cloth. The centre one, which is nearly double the size of the others, is devoted entirely to the Alexander family, a name inseparable from the history of the Princeton Seminary. The dedications were as follows:

On the centre tablet:

**ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D.**, Born April 17, 1772. Elected Professor A.D. 1812. Died Oct. 22, 1851.

**JAMES WADDELL ALEXANDER, D.D.**, Born March 13, 1804. Elected Professor A.D. 1849. Resigned A.D. 1851. Died July 31, 1859.

**JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D.D.**, Born April 24, 1809. Elected Professor A.D. 1835. Died Jan. 28, 1860.

On the left-hand tablet:

**SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.**, Born Oct. 30, 1769. Elected Professor A.D. 1813. Died Jan. 7, 1850.

**JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D.D.**, Born July 4, 1797. Elected Professor A.D. 1835. Resigned A.D. 1838. Died Aug. 4, 1841.

On the right-hand tablet:

**CHARLES HODGE, D.D., LL.D.**, Born Dec. 23, 1797. Elected Professor A.D. 1822. Died June 19, 1878.

The panegyric on Archibald Alexander was delivered by Rev. William M. Paxton, D.D.; Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler gave a brief account of the life and public services of James Waddell Alexander, D.D.; the Rev. William C. Cattell, of Joseph Addison Alexander, D.D.; the Rev. J. J. Bullock, of John Breckinridge, D.D.; and the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, of Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D. Dr. S. Iraneus Prime spoke very felicitously of Professor Samuel Miller. The occasion was one of profound interest to all in attendance.

The necrological report for the last year contains the names of forty-four graduates of the seminary who have died within that period.

## INTERESTING MEDALS.

**MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.** now have on exhibition a collection of seventy-two medals, which they have just completed on an order from a celebrated firm of English salt manufacturers, Messrs. Thomas Higgin & Co., of Cheshire and Liverpool.

These medals are to be presented to American dairymen, through the Agricultural Societies of the principal dairy States, and are designed primarily to attract the attention of American dairymen to an improved quality of salt, manufactured by Messrs. Higgin, and for the process of manufacture of which the English Government has

signed primarily to attract the attention of American dairymen to an improved quality of salt, manufactured by Messrs. Higgin, and for the process of manufacture of which the English Government has



HIGGIN MEDAL FOR AMERICAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

recently granted a patent. It is also thought that the general use of this salt will contribute greatly to improve the excellence of American dairy products, and to the health of consumers of salt.



JOSEPH ERNEST RENAN, RECENTLY ELECTED A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.



THOMAS HIGGIN, THE GREAT ENGLISH SALT MANUFACTURER.



generally, it being equally valuable for household purposes.

The medals are executed in the artistic style for which Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are noted. On one side is a farm scene, showing specimens of choice bleeded stock, in connection with the words, "The Higgin Medal for the Improvement of American Dairy Products." On the reverse side are the words, "Presented by H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., New York, at the Fair," etc.

Twenty-four of the medals are of gold, twenty-four of silver and twenty-four of bronze—the intention being to offer them in sets of three medals for first, second and third best specimens of butter and cheese, made in the principal dairy States.

### The Feet of Parisian Actresses.

A FUNNY squib has just got into circulation in Paris under the title of "Les Indiscrétions d'un Cordonnier." The indiscreet bootmaker, amongst other interesting indiscretions, makes us acquainted with the measures of the feet of several of the best-known jolies actrices de Paris. The length of Parisian chaussures is reckoned by points, on the same system as gloves are measured. It is believed that the discovery has been made of the unity of a point for a lady's foot, so that the following returns of the exact dimensions of the length of a number of pedal ornaments very often seen on the Parisian stages may be looked upon as approximately accurate. Zolmar Bonfay and Paola Marié, "point" 34, or 9½ inches; Théo Montaland, Donné, B. Méry, Prelly and Pierson, 35, or 9¼ inches; Thérèse, Judic, Paschard, Gabrielle, Gauthier, Desclausas, Fargueil and Masson, 36, or 9½ inches; Granier and Léonide Leblanc, 37, or 9¾ inches, while Mlle. Rosine Bloch stands alone on the cordonnier's list on 38 points, or 9½ inches.

### A Municipal Golgotha.

A NEW ORLEANS paper says: The Locust Grove cemeteries—numbers one and two—occupy two squares of ground in a comparatively thickly settled neighborhood. From these cemeteries there constantly arises an abominable stench which pervades the atmosphere, forces itself into the dwellings near at hand, and, in addition, attracts swarms of flies, which, after feasting in the graveyard, come into the sleeping and dining-rooms of the houses. These cemeteries are the burial-ground of several distinct classes of people; the dead from the parish prison are buried there, the dead from the boys' house of refuge, from the city insane asylum, from the home for the aged and infirm, from the small pox hospital, and from two or three institutions for the colored people; all the pauper dead of the city, all the dead buried by the two coroners, all the coroners' cases and indigent dead from Algiers, and all poor non-Catholic white and colored people whose friends cannot pay for a better place, are there rammed and jammed up together, until not an inch of the ground is unoccupied. Thus, it is seen, these two small graveyards are the only places of interment open to the dead of about 60,000 persons, among whom, for several causes, the mortality is great. Yet, although the two yards are filled to the very gates, the interments continue as rapidly as ever. To make room for the new corpses, the oldest denizens of this city of the dead must be dug up and used to assist in covering others in turn. It is calculated that, in eight or nine months at the furthest, both cemeteries are completely renewed. Accordingly, now the time has come for the resurrection of the victims of the late epidemic.

### OUR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

A THEATRE organized in such a manner as to represent the interests of the dramatist equally with those of the manager bespeaks the rosy dawn of a new era in affairs theatrical. Mr. Steele Mackay has undertaken this task at the Madison Square, and bids fair to do his spiriting gently. He is thoroughly in accord with the atmosphere of aestheticism abroad under the material veil of the "best thing in the market"; and, while he will serve up a menu possessing in every sense a charm for the palate, will never introduce a dish tending in the slightest degree to cloy. Authors will cull the brightest and purest flowers from the gardens of their fancies at his behest, in the assured knowledge that their offerings will be placed in the hands of artists "thorough" in the best sense of the term—artists who go into art rejecting nothing, selecting nothing, scorning nothing. Why New York should not boast a home for the drama in every detail of management as perfect as the Français has been a matter of earnest comment, and it may not be too much to hope that under Mr. Steele Mackay's regime the bijou Madison Square Theatre may, in good time, go from bud to blossom, from blossom to flower, from flower to fruit. Already has Mr. Mackay fulfilled a promise, and fulfilled it well, in the production of "Won at Last," though he has not presented the piece as any indication of what he means to do in the near future. The public should sustain Mr. Mackay in an effort that is eventually certain to raise the standard of the drama and to bring honor to the country in the production of the conceptions of native genius.

"Fatinitza" draws at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is a genuine operatic success.

At the Union Square "The Lost Children" will continue to be performed to the close of the season, May 17th.

The last three weeks of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's. Those who love spectacle at its best should visit Niblo's.

"Pinafore" at the Globe by a colored troupe! What next? "Pinafore" by prisoners taken by Lord Chelmsford at Rorke's Drift?

At Haverly's Lyceum Theatre the New York Children's Minature Pinafore Opera Company is likely to prove a brilliant attraction, and should the piece prove a phenomenal success, it is not unlikely that the children may become too big for pinafores ere it is withdrawn.

Wallack's, despite the sweet, seraphic Spring-time, insists upon recalling us to Winter by "The Snowball." This comedy is bright, piquante, and acted à ravir. Mr. Coghlan is seen to considerable advantage in his new rôle. Lilliputian "Pinafore" matinees are announced.

Mlle. Aimée makes her rentrée in the rôle of "Le Petit Duc" at the Park Theatre. Her acting in the second act, when, disguised somewhat after the fashion of a bumboat-woman, she, as the Little Duke, enters the young ladies' academy, is just a bit of realization that should be witnessed in order to be appreciated. The kiss snatched through the picture-frame is Aimée to the finger tips.

"The Assommoir," as produced at the Olympic, needs certain radical alterations to render it even bearable. The subject is revolting, the details are revolting, and English veneer, however well laid on, can scarcely conceal the repulsiveness of the action of the piece. That it is a sermon is true, but it is preached in too Hogarthian a manner to suit the sensitiveness of the age-end of the nineteenth century.

### FUN.

How to acquire a short-hand—Fool around a buzz saw.

AND now we want to know at what college our thermometers are graduated.

THE circus is on the way, and the small boy and white-haired man are overjoyed.

Now the ingenious youth whittles the handle of his snow-shovel into a baseball bat.

THE Canadians did not yell for "protection" until they learned that their new Governor-General Lorne wrote Spring poetry.

A LITTLE Hackensack boy, who was looking up at the stars the other evening, exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, mamma, who's a-pinchin' them stars?"

THOUGH the average small boy may steal away and eat a watermelon all by himself, he never refuses to divide his medicine with his little sister.

PHOTOGRAPHER—"You look sober; smile a little." He smiles, and the photographer says: "Not so much, sir; my instrument is too small to encompass the opening."

THE Congressional Committee on Weights and Measures, in giving the chairmanship to Alexander H. Stephens, showed that they knew enough in loading up their wagon to put the lightest weight at the top.

A LITTLE Connecticut girl said her prayers as usual, but happening to remember that there was another girl of the same name in town, added her own street and number, so that no mistake should be made.

WHEN a young smoker, who boasted that his father used the weed up to the day of his death, was asked if he didn't think it shortened his days, he replied, "Not at all. Each one of his days was twenty-four hours long, just the same as if he had not used tobacco."

IN a suburban school, where an examination was conducted on the basis of general intelligence rather than book lessons, the question was asked for what was Prince Bismarck best known, when the ubiquitous "small boy" vehemently declared, "For keeping a big black dog!"

### SONG OF THE TRAMP.

"HERE,  
With my beer,  
I sit,  
While the golden moments flit.  
Alas!  
They pass  
Unheeded by,  
And as they fly,  
I, being dry,  
Sit idly sipping here—  
My beer."

MR. T. B. REID's portrait group of Mr. Longfellow's daughter, it will be remembered, was so arranged that the arms of one of the young girls were concealed by those of her sisters, and this gave rise to an absurd story that she had no arms at all. Mr. Longfellow relates that his friend Lowell, while riding past his house one day, heard a lady informing friends in the car that "Longfellow's second daughter had no arms." He at once said, "I beg your pardon, madam, but I am well acquainted with the family and know that such is not the case." "Beg your pardon, sir," said the lady, loftily, "but I live in Boston, and have it on the best authority."

A GENTLEMAN, passing a couple of youngsters who were sitting on a doorstep with slates on their laps, overheard in their colloquy a strange bit of rhetoric brought to bear on the problem: "Take two from one and one remains." The gentleman, not having thoroughly understood the argument, yet convinced of its fallacy, offered something short of a shilling to him who could prove, either rhetorically or mathematically, the solubility of the problem; whereupon they offered him ocular demonstration, and led him through to their mother, who sat in the kitchen with her twins in her arms. Having each deprived her of an infant, they pointed to her who remained to prove that "if you take two from one, one remains!"

### CAUGHT AT LAST.

THE notorious depredator Kate-Arrh, who has for so many years eluded the most accomplished and skillful detectives, has been caught at last in Buffalo, N. Y. For further particulars, ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, admitted to be the best remedy for catarrh yet compounded.

RHEUMATISM comes from inactive kidneys. Hop Bitters never fails to cure it. Read advertisement.

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD.—The entire western hemisphere pronounce Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ballroom and the bath, that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers.

THE old patron Dutch saint never had a more striking honor than in giving name to the St. Nicholas hotel of New York. Still in the van, this hotel unites all the best features of the present with the charming traditions of the past. The reduction of prices in connection with the excellence of accommodations makes it the cheapest hotel in the country.

THAT indigestion or stomach gas at night, preventing rest and sleep, will disappear by using Hop Bitters.

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS ROOF PAINT forms the most durable and economical protective coating in the world for tin roofs, exposed brick walls, iron work, barns, fences, etc., for which it is in every respect equal to the best white lead, while it costs only half as much. It is made in a variety of beautiful colors, samples of which will be sent on application to 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

### PURE FRUIT SYRUPS.

During the last few years we have noticed a large and increasing demand for Fruit Syrups, with which a refreshing drink could be prepared at short notice. American fruits are proverbial for fine flavor, but the flavors of many brands of syrup heretofore manufactured have been produced by essences and ethers, which are far inferior to the flavors obtained direct from the fruits. Having last season made an arrangement for a full supply of juices, we are now in a position to offer syrups of a very superior quality, prepared in our own laboratory from these and the best steam-refined white sugar. They are put up in full-sized honest-bottomed bottles, each of which has our name blown in the glass, and bears a handsome label, the general style being very attractive, while the intrinsic merit of the syrups insures a permanent demand from the consumers. Our syrups will keep in any climate, and dealers only need try them to be convinced that they are the most attractive and saleable goods which they can put on their shelves.

We pack these Syrups in cases of one dozen each, Quarts or Pints as desired, assorted flavors, as follows:

Assortment No. 1 contains	Assortment No. 2 contains
3 Bottles Raspberry,	1 Bottle Blackberry,
2 " Strawberry,	1 " Grape,
1 " Pineapple,	1 " Sarsaparilla,
3 " Lemon,	1 " Orange,
2 " Vanilla,	1 " Orgeat,
1 " Ginger,	1 " Sherbet,
Consumers who are particular about the quality of the Fruit Syrups they use will do well to note the variety of flavors we offer, and get a sample bottle from any first-class retail grocer. Be sure and ask for Th. K. & F. B. Thurber's Syrup.	1 " Raspberry,
	1 " Strawberry,
	1 " Pineapple,
	1 " Lemon,
	1 " Vanilla,
	1 " Ginger.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., Mfrs., New York.

Blair's Pills.—Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. All Druggists have them.

Stuttering cured by BATES'S AFFLIANCHER. Send for description to SIMPSON & CO., Box 2,236, New York.

### GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected coconos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Sold only in soldered tins, labeled,  
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,  
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I propose to make my Seventh Excursion to the coast of Labrador, leaving Boston July 9th, 1879, in a first-class clipper schooner of about 150 tons, and proceed as far north as Hamilton Inlet, in latitude 54° 30'. For particulars, address

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THE BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE LADIES' PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

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Vitalized Phosphates, composed of the nerve giving principles of the ox brain and wheat germ. Physicians have prescribed 160,000 packages, with good results, in all forms of impaired vitality, nervous exhaustion or weakened digestion. It is the best PREVENTIVE of consumption and all diseases of debility. It gives quiet rest and sleep, both to infants and grown persons by feeding the brain and nerves.

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Of every description, for One Dollar Each.

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Send Postal Card for my

GREAT CATALOGUE OF DOLLAR BOOKS

Which also gives a full list of GIFTS sent to Book-Buyers, and also hundreds of names of people who have received gifts like the above during the last few months. I deal liberally with getters-up of Clubs, giving them Gold and Silver Watches according to the number of books ordered. For catalogue and full information, address A. W. LOVERING, 336 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. (formerly of 399 same street, where I was established for 25 years.) References as to reliability will be found in catalogue. A list of Gifts sent to book-buyers during the past week will be published in this column next week.

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Makes 5 gallons of a delicious beverage. Helps to change any morbid action of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and keep them in a healthy condition. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Genuine registered in Patent Office; all others counterfeit and infringing. Manufactured only by C. E. HIRSH, Philadelphia.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Consulting Inventor and Expert. Personal services rendered in perfecting crude inventions and in designing special machinery and appliances for facilities.

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Next Drawing, MAY 27, 1879. First Prize, \$300,000. Tickets, \$40; halves, \$20; quarters, \$10; fortieths, \$1. Ky. State, May 31. First Prize, \$15,000. Tickets, \$1. Louisiana State, June 10th. First Prize, \$30,000. Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1. KEPPICH & CO., Bankers, 102 Nassau Street, New York. In writing please mention FRANK LESLIE'S.

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Gout, Gravel, or Diabetes.

Schlumberger's harmless, infallible French Siliacate relieve within 12 hours, cure within 4 days. Box \$1, postage free. Only depot in New York at 284 Sixth Ave. L. A. PARIS & CO., General Agents for U. S. Caution—Other so-called agents for these medicines sell either dangerous or worthless home-made counterfeits.

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Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond,  
Old Point Comfort,  
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,  
The South and Southwest.  
FROM PIER 31, N. R. EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY  
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NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of Collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the north of 43. On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the north of 42.

From NEW YORK for LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN.  
SCYTHIA, Wednes., 7 May. ALGERIA, Wednes., 4 June.  
ABYSSINIA, " 14 " SCYTHIA, " 11 "  
BOTHNIA, " 21 " ABYSSINIA, " 18 "  
GALLIA, " 28 " BOTHNIA, " 25 "

And every following Wednesday, from New York.  
Rates of Passage, \$80 and \$100, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at very low rates. For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Office, 4 Bowling Green.

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CASH PRIZES, \$112,400.  
NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT! PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

The COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, under an Act of the Kentucky Legislature of 1869, will give the NINTH of the SERIES of their Popular and Successful Drawings at Louisville, Kentucky,

Saturday, May 31st, 1879.

Reading the List of Prizes for the Ninth Popular Drawing.  
1 Capital Prize.....\$30,000  
1 Prize.....10,000  
1 Prize.....5,000  
10 Prizes \$1,000 each 10,000  
10 Prizes \$500 each 5,000  
9 Prizes \$300 each, Approximation Prizes.....\$2,700  
9 Prizes 200 each " " " " 1,800  
9 Prizes 100 each " " " " 900

1,960 Prizes.....\$112,400  
Whole Tickets, \$2. Halves, \$1. 27 Tickets, \$50.  
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Tickets for sale by all authorized agents, and mailed to any part of the country on receipt of the amount. Remit by Mail, Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft, or Express. To insure against mistakes and delays, correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly, giving No. of Post office Box, or street, and Town, County and State. All communications connected with the Distribution, and orders for tickets, should be addressed to COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.; or, T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.; or, B. H. PORTER & Co., Eastern Agents, 1227 Broadway, N. Y.



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Is the highest achievement in the manufacture of Gold Pens and the result of experiments for more than twenty years. The "RECORD" Pen is produced by a skillful combination of the two precious and non-corrosive metals; 16 kar. Gold and Platinum, while the ordinary gold pen contains an alloy of copper, reducing its hardness without yielding that elasticity, density and steel like temper which the costly Platinum supplies. The "RECORD" Gold Pen Points are of the best Iridium. (Diamonds,) indestructible with fair treatment, and polished to glass like smoothness. Steel pen writers have now every objection to gold fairly overcome, and every requirement in a Pen which will endure and not oxidize, squarely met. The "RECORD" Gold Pen is guaranteed to possess Durability, Permanency of Spring and Perfection of Point. Price, \$2.50, sold by all Jewellers and Stationers in the U. S. If not found order direct from JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer, 19 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.

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We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 10 cents for our 100-page pamphlet. Address GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

OLD U.S. COINS WANTED.  
Dollar, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1876, '78, '79, '81, '82, '84. Half Dollars, 1796, '97, \$12.50 each; 1794, '95, 1801, '2, '3, '15, '35. Quarter Dollars, 1803, '27, \$25.00 each; 1796, 1804. Dime, 1804, \$2.00; 1797, '98, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '11, '44. Half Dime, 1802, \$25.00; 1794, '95, '96, '97, 1800, '1, '3, '5, '46. Copper Cent, 1793, '99, 1804, \$5.00 each, if fine; otherwise 1 cent. Half Cent, 1795, \$5.00; 1793, '94, '95, 1831, '36, 40 to 48. Send 1 Cent for Price Circular. SMITH & CO., 73 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

Imitation Gold Watches.  
\$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each; Chains \$2 to \$12 to match. Jewelry of the same. Sent C.O.D. by Express. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 335 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3056.

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OPIMUM HABIT CURE By R. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta Ga. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure. Free.

TO WATCH SPECULATORS.  
We have the best Imitation Gold Watch and Chain in the market for trading purposes. The watch is a composition of other metals so closely resembling gold that you will find it difficult to detect the difference. They are equal in appearance to Gold Watches that cost from \$50 to \$75. They sell and trade readily for from \$15 to \$20. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price with an elegant chain, and fully engraved leather case, only \$5.00. Circular, free. Address, Claude Strong, Milwaukee, Wis.

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An elegant set of extra heavy gold-plated Buttons presented to purchasers of 6 shirts.

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White Cashmere Undershirts, 50 cents each.  
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White Pepperill Jean Drawers, 50 cts. each.  
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Four-ply Linen COLLARS, very best, 6 for 75 cts.  
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Black Silk Ties, Scarfs, and Suspenders, in all styles.

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Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, \$1 each.  
Regina and Silk Umbrellas in all styles.

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OUR OWN MAKE, THE VERY BEST.  
Plain or Embroidered 1-button, \$1 per pair.  
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Shirts only delivered free.  
Merchants will be furnished with Trade Circulars on application, as we furnish the trade on the most favorable terms.

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KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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ISSUED IN 1864.  
Which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. EVERY bond must draw a Prize, as there are NO BLANKS.

THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO

200,000 FLORINS,  
20,000 FLORINS,  
15,000 FLORINS.

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. (One FLORIN is equal to 45 cts. Gold.)

The next drawing takes place on the

2d of June, 1879.

And every bond bought of us on or before the 2d of June is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing.

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150 Broadway, corner of Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N. B.—In writing, please state that you saw this advertisement in the Frank Leslie's English.

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For all sewing-machines. Can be threaded in a hundred times a minute in the dark, by drawing the thread down the side of the needle until it slides into the eye. Is as strong as the old-style needle, and will do the same work. Neither bends, breaks easily, unthreads, nor cuts the goods. Sample box, in an elegant needle-case, by mail, 5c. SUPLEE NEEDLE CO., 62 Arch St., Phila.

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INFALLIBLY CURED with two spoons of medicine in two or three hours. For particulars, address, with stamp, to H. EICHORN, 4 St. Mark's Place, New York.

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\$14,000 FOR \$1

THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

Is drawn in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky

FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE SCHEME WILL BE DRAWN IN PUBLIC AT COVINGTON, KY., UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SWORN COMMISSIONERS, on

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SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$14,000 is.....\$14,000  
1 Prize of 8,000 is.....8,000  
1 Prize of 4,000 is.....4,000  
2 Prizes of 2,500 are.....5,000  
4 Prizes of 1,000 are.....4,000  
10 Prizes of 500 are.....5,000  
50 Prizes of 100 are.....5,000  
100 Prizes of 50 are.....5,000  
200 Prizes of 25 are.....5,000  
500 Prizes of 10 are.....5,000  
1,000 Prizes of 5 are.....5,000  
27 Approximation Prizes amounting to.....2,925

1,896 Prizes amounting to.....\$67,925

Tickets, \$1.

Club rates upon application.

CERTIFICATE AS TO

Bond for Payment of Prizes.

By the conditions of this Act the managers were required to execute TO THE STATE OF KENTUCKY A BOND IN THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, conditioned for the prompt payment of all prizes, and the faithful discharge of all duties imposed by said Act, as seen by the certificate of the County Clerk, as below stated.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Henry County,

CITY OF NEWCASTLE,

I, W. W. TURNER, Clerk of the County Court in and for said County and State, do hereby certify that the

bond to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, required to be filed by the Act for the benefit of the Henry Male Academy and Henry Female College, passed by the General Assembly of said Commonwealth, and approved December 9th, 1850, was duly executed, delivered, accepted and approved, and that said bond is duly filed in my office as Clerk of said Court.

Witness my official signature and seal of office at Newcastle, Henry County, Ky., this 25th day of March, A. D. 1879.

W. W. TURNER,

County Clerk, Henry County, Ky.

Address all orders to our Western Agent,

MORRIS RICHMOND, Covington, Ky.,

Or to our General Eastern Agents,

WILLIAMSON & CO., 599 Broadway, N. Y.

List of drawings published in the New York Herald and Sun. All out-of-town ticket-holders are mailed a copy of the official list as soon as received.

The next following drawing, June 14th, 1879.

Wanted at once Good, Reliable Agents in Every Town. Address as above.

PIANOS \$140 to \$400—factory

Mathushek's scale for squares—finest up-rights in America—12,000 in use—Pianos sent on trial—Catalogue free. MENDELSON'S PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

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SCHMITT & KOEHNE.

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Brewery,

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E. 59th St. Ice-house and

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We guarantee "BOHEMIAN BIER" to equal

Imported Bier in all respects, and to Excel Domestic and Western Biers in Taste, Color and Substance, thus making it the

"BEST SHIPPING BIER."

Sold cheaper than Western Bier.

Photos of Actresses 6 for 25c. Special subjects 3

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PRINTING PRESSES.

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containing 40 designs, very unique. Your name on

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CARDS—10 Lily of the Valley, 10 Scroll, 10 Engraved,

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\$777 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents.

Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

50 CHROMO. Gold Border, etc. 10c. no 2 alike; or

20 Cupid Cards, 10c. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

25 of the Prettiest Cards you ever saw, with name,

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50 Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto Cards, name

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\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free.

Address, P. G. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

20 of our Prettiest Motto Chromo Cards, or 25 Illumi-

nated Chromos, 10c. NASSAU CARD CO., NASSAU, N. Y.

## Agents Wanted.

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Sam-

ples free. Taylor Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

IT PAYS to sell our Rubber Hand Printing Stamps.

Circulars free. G. A. HARPER & BRO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS.—BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Boston, Mass.

Mfrs of Novelties, Novelties, Catalogue free.

\$2 OUTFIT FREE. For salesmen and

Canyassers. The latest and best thing on

earth. Will prove it or forfeit \$100. Address

CHIDESTEE & CO., 107 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

\$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—\$6 best

selling articles in the world; one sample

free. Address, J. BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—Salesmen, local and traveling, pay liberal.

Address with stamp Smith & Son, 24 Dey St., N. Y.

Mfrs of Patent Horse Collars, Cow Milkers, Novelties, etc.

AGENTS. READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and

expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new

and wonderful inventions. We seek not set soy. Sam-

ple free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

READ THE NEW STORY,

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By the Author of "CAROL CARLISLE," etc., etc.,

Which began in No. 730 of

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Painless Opium Antidote is now Sold to Pa-

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Frank Leslie's

SUNDAY MAGAZINE

For JUNE.

REV. CHARLES FORCE DEEMS, D.D., LL.D.,

Editor.

THE CHEAPEST SUNDAY MAGAZINE IN



generally, it being equally valuable for household purposes.

The medals are executed in the artistic style for which Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are noted. On one side is a farm scene, showing specimens of choice blooded stock, in connection with the words, "The Higgin Medal for the Improvement of American Dairy Products." On the reverse side are the words, "Presented by H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., New York, at the Fair," etc.

Twenty-four of the medals are of gold, twenty-four of silver and twenty-four of bronze—the intention being to offer them in sets of three medals for first, second and third best specimens of butter and cheese, made in the principal dairy States.

### The Feet of Parisian Actresses.

A FUNNY squib has just got into circulation in Paris under the title of "Les Indiscrétions d'un Cordonnier." The indiscreet bootmaker, amongst other interesting indiscretions, makes us acquainted with the measures of the feet of several of the best-known *folies actrices* of Paris. The length of Parisian *chaussures* is reckoned by points, on the same system as gloves are measured. It is believed that the discovery has been made of the unity of a point for a lady's *botte*, so that the following returns of the exact dimensions of the length of a number of pedal ornaments very often seen on the Parisian stages may be looked upon as approximately accurate. Zulmar Bouffar and Paola Marie, "point" 34, or 9½ inches; Théo Montaland, Bonvé, B. Méry, Prelly and Pierson, 35, or 9¾ inches; Thérèse, Judic, Peschard, Gabrielle, Gauthier, Desclausas, Farguail and Masson, 36, or 9½ inches; Granier and Léonide Leblanc, 37, or 9¾ inches, while Mile. Rosine Bloch stands alone on the cordonnier's list on 38 points, or 9¾ inches.

### A Municipal Golgotha.

A NEW ORLEANS paper says: The Locust Grove cemeteries—numbers one and two—occupy two squares of ground in a comparatively thickly settled neighborhood. From these cemeteries there constantly arises an abominable stench which pervades the atmosphere, forces itself into the dwellings near at hand, and, in addition, attracts swarms of flies, which, after feasting in the graveyard, come into the sleeping and dining rooms of the houses. These cemeteries are the burial-ground of several distinct classes of people; the dead from the parish prison are buried there; the dead from the boys' house of refuge, from the city insane asylum, from the home for the aged and infirm, from the small pox hospital, and from two or three institutions for the colored people; all the pauper dead of the city, all the dead buried by the two coroners, all the coroners' cases and indigent dead from Algiers, and all poor non-Catholic white and colored people whose friends cannot pay for a better place, are there rammed and jammed up together, until not an inch of the ground is unoccupied. Thus, it is seen, these two small graveyards are the only places of interment open to the dead of about 60,000 persons, among whom, for several causes, the mortality is great. Yet, although the two yards are filled to the very gates, the interments continue as rapidly as ever. To make room for the new corpses, the oldest denizens of this city of the dead must be dug up and used to assist in covering others in turn. It is calculated that, in eight or nine months at the furthest, both cemeteries are completely renewed. Accordingly, now the time has come for the resurrection of the victims of the late epidemic.

### OUR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

A THEATRE organized in such a manner as to represent the interests of the dramatist equally with those of the manager bespeaks the rosy dawn of a new era in affairs theatrical. Mr. Steele Mackay has undertaken this task at the Madison Square, and bids fair to do his spiriting gently. He is thoroughly in accord with the atmosphere of aestheticism abroad under the material veil of the "best thing in the market"; and, while he will serve up a *menu* possessing in every sense a charm for the palate, will never introduce a dish tending in the slightest degree to cloy. Authors will cull the brightest and purest flowers from the gardens of their fancies at his behest, in the assured knowledge that their offerings will be placed in the hands of artists "thorough" in the best sense of the term—artists who go into art rejecting nothing, selecting nothing, scorning nothing. Why New York should not boast a home for the drama in every detail of management as perfect as the Français has been a matter of earnest comment, and it may not be too much to hope that under Mr. Steele Mackay's regime the *bijou* Madison Square Theatre may, in good time, go from bud to blossom, from blossom to flower, from flower to fruit. Already has Mr. Mackay fulfilled a promise, and fulfilled it well, in the production of "Won at Last," though he has not presented the piece as any indication of what he means to do in the near future. The public should sustain Mr. Mackay in an effort that is eventually certain to raise the standard of the drama and to bring honor to the country in the production of the conceptions of native genius.

"Fatinitza" draws at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is a genuine operatic success.

At the Union Square "The Lost Children" will continue to be performed to the close of the season, May 17th.

The last three weeks of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's. Those who love spectacle at its best should visit Niblo's.

"Pinafore" at the Globe by a colored troupe! What next? "Pinafore" by prisoners taken by Lord Chelmsford at Rorke's Drift?

At Haverly's Lyceum Theatre the New York Children's Miniature Pinafore Opera Company is likely to prove a brilliant attraction, and should the piece prove a phenomenal success, it is not unlikely that the children may become too big for pinafores ere it is withdrawn.

Wallack's, despite the sweet, seraphic Spring-time, insists upon recalling us to Winter by "The Snowball." This comedy is bright, piquante, and acted à ravir. Mr. Coghlan is seen to considerable advantage in his new rôle. Lilliputian "Pinafore" *matinées* are announced.

Mlle. Aimée makes her *réentrée* in the *chic rôle* of "Le Petit Duc" at the Park Theatre. Her acting in the second act, when, disguised somewhat after the fashion of a bumboat-woman, she, as the Little Duke, enters the young ladies' academy, is just a bit of realization that should be witnessed in order to be appreciated. The kias snatched through the picture-frame is Aimée to the finger tips.

"The Assommoir," as produced at the Olympic, needs certain radical alterations to render it even bearable. The subject is revolting, the details are revolting, and English veneer, however well laid on, can scarcely conceal the repulsiveness of the action of the piece. That it is a sermon is true, but it is preached in too Hogarthian a manner to suit the sensitiveness of the fag-end of the nineteenth century.

### FUN.

How to acquire a short-hand—Foolaround a buzz saw.

AND now we want to know at what college our thermometers are graduated.

THE circus is on the way, and the small boy and white-haired man are overjoyed.

Now the ingenious youth whittles the handle of his snow-shovel into a baseball bat.

THE Canadians did not yell for "protection" until they learned that their new Governor-General Lorne wrote Spring poetry.

A LITTLE Hackensack boy, who was looking up at the stars the other evening, exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, mamma, who's a-pinchin' them stars?"

THOUGH the average small boy may steal away and eat a watermelon all by himself, he never refuses to divide his medicine with his little sister.

PHOTOGRAPHER—"You look sober; smile a little." He smiles, and the photographer says: "Not so much, sir; my instrument is too small to encompass the opening."

THE Congressional Committee on Weights and Measures, in giving the chairmanship to Alexander H. Stephens, showed that they knew enough in loading up their wagon to put the lightest weight at the top.

A LITTLE Connecticut girl said her prayers as usual, but happening to remember that there was another girl of the same name in town, added her own street and number, so that no mistake should be made.

WHEN a young smoker, who boasted that his father used the weed up to the day of his death, was asked if he didn't think it shortened his days, he replied, "Not at all. Each one of his days was twenty-four hours long, just the same as if he had not used tobacco."

IN a suburban school, where an examination was conducted on the basis of general intelligence rather than book lessons, the question was asked for what was Prince Bismarck best known, when the ubiquitous "small boy" vehemently declared, "For keeping a big black dog!"

### SONG OF THE TRAMP.

"HERE,  
With my beer,  
I sit,  
While the golden moments flit.  
Alas!  
They pass  
Unheeded by,  
And as they fly,  
I, being dry,  
Sit idly sipping here—  
My beer."

MR. T. B. REID'S portrait group of Mr. Longfellow's daughter, it will be remembered, was so arranged that the arms of one of the young girls were concealed by those of her sisters, and this gave rise to an absurd story that she had no arms at all. Mr. Longfellow relates that his friend Lowell, while riding past his house one day, heard a lady informing friends in the car that "Longfellow's second daughter had no arms." He at once said, "I beg your pardon, madam, but I am well acquainted with the family and know that such is not the case." "Beg your pardon, sir," said the lady, loftily, "but I live in Boston, and have it on the best authority."

A GENTLEMAN, passing a couple of youngsters who were sitting on a doorstep with slates on their laps, overheard in their colloquy a strange bit of rhetoric brought to bear on the problem: "Take two from one and one remains." The gentleman, not having thoroughly understood the argument, yet convinced of its fallacy, offered something short of a shilling to him who could prove, either rhetorically or mathematically, the solubility of the problem; whereupon they offered him ocular demonstration, and led him through to their mother, who sat in the kitchen with her twins in her arms. Having each deprived her of an infant, they pointed to her who remained to prove that "if you take two from one, one remains!"

### CAUGHT AT LAST.

THE notorious predator Kate-Arrh, who has for so many years eluded the most accomplished and skilful detectives, has been caught at last in Buffalo, N. Y. For further particulars, ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, admitted to be the best remedy for catarrh yet compounded.

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We pack these Syrups in cases of one dozen each, Quarts or Pints as desired, assorted flavors, as follows:

Assortment No. 1 contains	Assortment No. 2 contains
3 Bottles Raspberry,	1 Bottle Blackberry,
2 " Strawberry,	1 " Grape,
1 " Pineapple,	1 " Sarsaparilla,
3 " Lemon,	1 " Orange,
2 " Vanilla,	1 " Oregan,
1 " Ginger.	1 " Sherbet,
Consumers who are particular about the quality of the Fruit Syrups they use will do well to note the variety of flavors we offer, and get a sample bottle from any first-class retail grocer. Be sure and ask for Th-r-r-ber's Syrup.	1 " Raspberry,
	1 " Strawberry,
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